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IN DEFENSE OF WILD LIFE.

There is a theory that the territory of the United States is worth less intrinsically than it was when Columbus discovered America. Our fertile soil has been converted into crops, sent abroad or swept down the streams with the waste of civilized life without being more than partially replaced, and the wealth of our forests and our mines has been scattered abroad. That this loss is still more apparent in the case of our wild life is shown by William T. Hornaday, Sc.D., Director of the New York Zoological Society, in his volume, "Our Vanishing Wild Life." Travels through Europe, as well as over a large part of the North American continent, says Dr. Hornaday, "have convinced me that nowhere is Nature being destroyed so rapidly as in the United States. Except within our conservation areas, an earthly paradise is being turned into an earthly hades; and it is not savage or primitive men who are doing this, but men and women who boast of their civilization. Air and water are polluted, rivers and streams serve as sewers and dumping grounds, forests are swept away and fishes are driven from the streams. Many birds are becoming extinct, and certain mammals are on the verge of extermination."

Half a century ago wild life was abundant in all parts of our land; our water courses swarmed with fish, and wild flocks and herds roamed at will over the mountains and through the forests; even the wilderness and the solitary places were made glad with them. Dr. Hornaday enumerates six species of American birds recently exterminated. One of these is the passenger pigeon, only one twenty-year-old female in the Cincinnati Zoological Gardens remaining alive. Yet the bird was once so abundant that Wilson, the ornithologist, estimated not many years ago that there were 2,230,272,000 in one continuous flock which took four hours to pass and was, according to his estimate, over a mile wide and 240 miles in depth. In 1869 one town in Michigan marketed in forty days 11,880,000 of these birds, and another Michigan town sent 15,840,000 to market in two years. Twenty-three other birds are traveling fast on the road to complete extinction. The sage grouse will be the first species to go. Various mammals are extinct or in danger of extinction, among these our familiar little friend, the gray squirrel.

It is estimated that there were in the United States in 1911 2,642,194 armed men and boys warring upon the remnant of game. In addition our wild animals and birds are subject to the constant assaults of predatory creatures, one of the worst specimens of which is the domestic cat. Our song birds are also fast disappearing, their chief enemies being the Italians and the negroes. Where there were formerly ten robins there is only one now. Women's hats indicate the extent to which the love of finery contributes to the work of destruction. Sixty-one species of birds are preyed upon for the milliner's benefit. The use of unfair firearms is hastening the destruction of our wild life, the automatic shot gun having one hundred times the killing capacity of the single shot muzzle loader, and the "pump" shot gun three times that of the single shot breach loader. In 1911 ten American manufacturers turned out 391,875 shotguns, 666,643 rifles and 580,042 revolvers.

The purpose of Dr. Hornaday in setting forth these and numerous similar facts and statistics is to arouse public sentiment in favor of the preservation of wild life. Being in thorough sympathy with that purpose, we give this much of his statement in the hope that we may persuade each and all of our readers to aid him and the useful society he represents in their attempt to create a public opinion which shall compel the enactment of law to stay this cruel, useless, and hence senseless slaughter. We cannot undertake to go into the statistics,

which show an annual loss of \$795,100,000 in farm products by the insects it is the mission of the birds, whose destruction is decreed, to hold in check, meanwhile adding to the joy of life by their glad song and their beautiful presence. Everyone who loves wild life and who condemns its wasteful and brutal destruction should join in the crusade Dr. Hornaday has undertaken for its protection.

CIVILIAN INSTRUCTORS AT ANNAPOLIS.

The Evening Post grows indignant at the suggestion that officers of the Navy should be substituted for civilian instructors at the Naval Academy. In its argument against such a substitution the Post apparently overlooks the success attending the application to the Military Academy of the policy it is proposed to adopt at Annapolis. The frequent changes of the teaching staff which it anticipates may be indicated by the service at West Point of Prof. Charles Davis for twenty-one years, that of Prof. Albert E. Church for forty-eight years, Profs. Peter S. Michie and W. H. C. Bartlett each thirty years, Dennis H. Mahan thirty-nine years, E. W. Bass over twenty years, Charles W. Larned thirty-five, Professor Kendrick thirty-five years and his successor, Professor Tillman, thirty-five years. Even the professor of modern languages at West Point has been an officer of the Army during the past thirty-eight years, and the assistant professors have invariably been officers even longer than that, or since 1856. In 1860 the Frenchman, Agnel, who was professor of French at the Academy for twenty-three years, gave to the Congressional Committee reasons why officers of the Army should be preferred to foreign instructors, his reasons being based upon his experience as well as upon theory. Some of the reasons given by officers of the Navy for preferring the changes proposed at Annapolis are thus stated by a correspondent of the Post:

"The management of the Academy and the officers of the Navy Department who father this scheme argue in its favor, that the presence of civilian instructors was due in the first place chiefly to the emergency created during the Spanish War by the necessity of using all naval officers in active service, and that it is undesirable in its influence; as diluting, so to speak, by civilian influence, the atmosphere in which the cadets pursue their studies at Annapolis. 'We want to foster the military spirit,' said one prominent officer of the Navy Department in discussing this particular matter. 'We want the cadets at Annapolis to be under the direction and influence of naval officers, rather than of civilians. We want them to be imbued with the traditions of the Service. They are to be officers rather than scholars, and we want them to see how officers stand, talk, and think, and to be influenced by them.' He did not deny—none of the Navy Department men concerned in this project attempt to deny—that the real motive behind the whole business is a desire to minimize the civilian influence in the Academy and magnify that of men trained in the 'military spirit.'"

It is not to be expected that this declared purpose should find any sympathy in a paper so uncompromisingly hostile to the cultivation of the military spirit as the Evening Post declares itself to be. The correspondent we quote says: "The thing which underlies this whole matter, and to which the attention of those who are opposed to the generally 'militaristic' tendency in both the Army and the Navy may well be directed, is the spirit increasingly evident in both the War and Navy Departments." The effort of the Post is to destroy the Army and Navy, or, at least, to minimize their influence as much as possible. The purposes of the Naval Academy and of the Military Academy are to build them up. Those who control in this matter are not likely to be influenced by, as they should not be influenced by, a paper whose declared purpose is directly antagonistic to that they are seeking to accomplish.

THE HONOR OF THE FLAG.

Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, in the order recently published in these columns demanding that a greater respect be shown to the American flag, says "that when an individual pays the prescribed honors to the flag in a careless and perfunctory manner his patriotism at once falls under suspicion," and "it is therefore ordered that during the playing of the national air at retreat wherever troops are stationed silence will be maintained, both work and play will cease, vehicles will halt and officers or enlisted men therein will alight and stand at attention." It is furthermore suggested that "children should be taught to assume the required position toward the flag, and should learn from their parents the full meaning of this fundamental lesson in patriotism." Moreover, that "citizens, of whatever race or nationality, within sight or hearing of the flag and music at retreat, will be courteously enlightened, and should they fail to stand in a respectful attitude, or show the flag any other disrespect, the offender will be promptly escorted off the post."

It is surprising to find a paper of the character of Life casting ridicule upon this order, thereby classing itself with those vulgar and untraveled Americans who, when they visit countries where more respect is shown for such customs as that indicated in General Pershing's order, think it a mark of proper independence to wound the feelings of those about them by showing contempt for what others hold in reverence. In common with the Louisville Herald, "we regret that Life misses much which is beautiful in the Stars and

Stripes. Like an unmusical ear, it hears the noise, but cannot comprehend the multitude of delicate harmonies. This calls forth sympathy rather than censure. It is sympathy we feel for one who cannot see behind the emblem of his country more than just liberty and order, who cannot feel the unnamable something which embraces an unnamable everything that is high, unselfish, noble and sublime. But our sympathy freezes, and we brand him with the iron of shame, when he attempts to indict his own deficiency upon others."

Neglect on the part of a civilian visiting an Army post to show respect to the regulations governing that post in the matter of saluting the flag may be, as Life suggests, "a mere defect in formal manners." This is provided for in the requirement of the order that such a person "be courteously enlightened." Disregard of such courtesy is dealt with as the editor of Life would deal with a visitor who should persist in sitting in his shirt sleeves in the editorial sanctum or in putting his feet on the editorial desk after he had been "courteously enlightened" as to the impropriety of his conduct. Would not such persistence be properly interpreted as an expression of contempt for the august editor?

A tone of special pleading runs through the pages of "The Peace Movement in America," by Julius Moritzen, that makes its rather enthusiastic prophecies of the end of war fall dully upon the hearts of those real wishers for the dawning of a warless day. An example of this is given at page 77 in the chapter, "The Yellow Peril Myth Dispelled." Here we are told that President David Starr Jordan "made new history" at the Chicago peace gathering in 1909, with his address on "War and Manhood." In this address Dr. Jordan referred to the question asked by Guizot, the great French historian, of James Russell Lowell, the American poet and diplomat, as to how long the American republic would endure. Dr. Jordan proudly gave Lowell's reply which was: "So long as the ideas of its founders remain dominant." Why did not Dr. Jordan go further in his creating of that new history which Mr. Moritzen believes he was making and say that he can find nowhere among the ideas of the founders of this republic any such nonsense as is being spread abroad by the disciples of the "peace" movement in the United States. The greatest founder of the republic was George Washington and yet in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Sept. 21, 1912, can be found a letter signed by Dr. Jordan in which he approvingly quoted from Israel Zangwill a poem in which the maxim of Washington that the best safeguard against war is preparation against it in time of peace was said to have been "forged in hell." The idea of the founders of the republic was that every man of military age should be trained in military service; in other words, that the whole male population of the new nation should know how to handle the musket. Such rubbish as that now put forth by the "peace" movement in the United States was no factor in the thought of the days of Washington. No doubt Dr. Jordan did create "new history" in his Chicago address which still arouses the admiration of this author; it was very new indeed. If Dr. Jordan had not been guilty of special pleading in his Chicago address, he would have frankly told his hearers that the doctrines he was then expounding were directly opposed to the teachings of George Washington and the other great men associated with him in the founding of this republic. Lowell was right in his remark to Guizot. This republic will endure just so long as the ideas of its founders dominate the policies of the nation, and those ideas have nothing in common with the wishy-washy sentiment that is masquerading to-day as the expression of the highest patriotism and would abolish our Army and Navy and leave us at the mercy of other nations, in the lamb-like hope that we may gain the plaudits of posterity for having been the first to show the way to disarmament. The book is from the press of the Putnams, New York, and contains three-score illustrations, mostly of those prominent in the "peace" work of the time.

The present movement for the restoration of the Army canteen is pretty strong in the opinion of Harper's Weekly. It says: "Mrs. Alice Burbank, representing the wives and daughters of the enlisted men of the Army, brought last week to the House Committee on Military Affairs a petition for it signed by 2,300 women. Secretary Stimson bears witness that since the canteen has been abolished the health of the Army 'has gone from bad to worse'; Surgeon General Torney estimates from statistics that alcoholism has increased one hundred per cent. since the canteen was abolished. 'There is no army in the world,' he says, 'which has such a bad health record as the American Army.' There seems no room for doubt about the effect of the abolition of the canteen on the morals and health of the Army. Has not this experiment now gone far enough? Congress knows the truth. It is perfectly well aware that it would not permit the influence of the Women's Christian Temperance Union to prescribe the beverages of its own members, and that past Congresses, in permitting that influence to abolish the canteen, have done the Army a great injustice and damage. And Congress must also be aware that its predecessors in dealing with this subject have been cowardly; that they have not considered the good of the service nor the health of the enlisted men, but chiefly politics; and because the W.C.T.U. and its allies could influence a good many votes and the Army very few, they have sacrificed the Army to the threats of political women."

Two good suggestions were made by President Taft in his speech before the Ohio Society at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York city on Jan. 18, relative to the proposed abandonment of the Philippines by the Democrats. He suggested that the new administration should call the missionaries of the islands together and ask them what they thought of the proposal to turn the government of the islands over to the natives, and the incoming government might also ask the same question of the governors of the islands, half of whom have been Democrats. They, Mr. Taft was sure, would pronounce against any plan for giving the natives control of the insular government. If he were a partisan, he said, he would welcome such a step as the proposed surrendering of the Philippines that his party might profit by the troubles that would follow such action, but as an American citizen first he could but deplore the taking out of our hands the task of uplifting the natives which we have done so well with. The charge that the cost of maintaining the government of the islands is excessive he met with the assertion that apart from the \$3,000,000 annual expenditure for military protection the United States has not spent a dollar toward the civil government of the islands, while it has given the people everything, including free markets in this country. "Is it possible," asked the President, "that this new administration, with the little knowledge it has of the needs of the islands, can propose to throw them off and leave them to the tender mercies of half a million Moros? Do you realize that to-day more people speak English in the Philippines than Spanish, and this considering the fact that the United States has had control of the islands for ten years, whereas the Spaniards had been there three hundred years? When you think of what has been done to promote the health and prosperity of the Filipinos you will realize that it is a record America may well be proud of." In forecasting the attitude of the Senate on the Jones bill which provides for giving the Philippines independence after eight years, the New York Tribune's Washington correspondent on Jan. 20 said that no matter how the House may vote enough Democratic Senators are opposed to the bill to insure its defeat. Senator O'Gorman, of New York, who is said to be very close to the President-elect, is quoted as saying that in all likelihood Philippine independence will not even be taken up at the forthcoming special session of Congress. If the new President is aware of the sentiment in the Senate opposed to any radical action on the Philippines he is expected to realize the folly of trying to force Philippine independence legislation, failure to pass which would only weaken the standing of the Administration.

There is no better authority on Philippine matters, perhaps, than the Right Rev. Charles H. Brent, missionary bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who is stationed at Manila, and who several years ago declined the bishopric of Washington, D.C., that he might continue his work among the Filipinos. On Thanksgiving Day, in Manila, Bishop Brent spoke very frankly of those who would use the threat of insurrection to influence the decision of the United States in respect to the future of the islands. While expressing the belief that "the aspiration of the Filipino toward autonomy is not merely natural, but commendable, and no brighter day could dawn than Philippine independence day," the Bishop emphasized the fact that "we are responsible to the world at large, to the whole family of nations for the quality of the governments which we set up." After thus clearing the ground by making it plain that "our relation to the Filipinos can never be anything but one of stewardship," Bishop Brent then turned his attention to the threat of insurrection which has been inspired by certain native Filipinos aided by misguided American sympathizers. As to this Bishop Brent says: "The new Philippine government would be left free to choose under whose aegis other than her own to work out her destiny. In case of misdemeanor or incompetence she would have to face the criticism and chastisement of any and every nation offended. America cannot afford to assume responsibility for blunders in government without being the principal participant in the conduct of affairs. Nor can she ask for the neutrality of other nations in respect of a prospective government, whose stability and efficiency she could not honestly guarantee or stand surety for. Furthermore, I believe, she will not countenance the shedding of her own life blood and that of the Filipinos in order to thrust down the throats of an ungrateful and rebellious people privileges, however valuable. But I cannot seriously think of any such dilemma arising, or any such lamentable fate happening to the Philippines. Where no great matter exists to irritate the restless, small matters are magnified until they seem a *casus belli*. Here in this increasingly prosperous and free country there is no governmental oppression and little to disturb except a matter which is chiefly theory, a question of more or less time for the working out of a purpose concerning which there is no dispute."

From the field comes a call for the old campaign hat. A number of officers have suggested a return to this comfortable hat, at least until the necessary modifications have been agreed to. There is also a general protest against any change in the hat or uniform. With reference to the obnoxious hat a correspondent says: "No better example could be given of the mistake of constantly dickering with the uniform than the changes recently made in the campaign hat. This article of headgear had successfully withstood the ravages of the uniform boards for years, but finally fell before the assaults of the Infantry Equipment Board, which had nothing whatever to do with the question of uniform. When the preliminary report of this board was received it was found that they had not only taken up questions of Infantry equipment, but had included a recommendation for the adoption of a sweater, changing the campaign hat and shortening the overcoat. The board was told in very positive terms that such recommendations from them would not be considered and that they must confine themselves to the question of equipment. Later, however, with a change of administration, their recommendations on the campaign hat and sweater were adopted, and it is understood that there will be a shortened overcoat whenever it can be determined how short it will be. It is an open secret that the new form campaign hat was not favored by the majority of the Equipment Board, and that it was adopted by them as a concession to one

member thereof, who was so much pleased with the hat that while the board was in session in Washington he wore it with civilian clothes. Now it is discovered that the Service does not want this hat, so another change is to be made. It is perfectly safe to predict that whatever hat is substituted for the present model will also prove unsatisfactory and will be changed within less than five years. It is fortunate for the Army that Congress did not pass the law fixing the present uniform for all time, but it certainly would be a great boon to the Service if some law were passed which would give the uniform at least a measure of stability and would prevent the whole Service from being subjected to the whims and fancies of those who happen to be in temporary charge of such matters. If a change is made in the campaign hat it is not likely that a model could be selected which is worse than the present one, but during the process of experimentation why not go back to the old campaign hat that stood the test of so many years? Many officers in the Service, foreseeing the failure of the stiff brimmed model, have saved their old hats, waiting for the time which all foresaw when the present model would be abandoned."

The New York Commissioner of Labor reports that roughly speaking ten out of every hundred men working underground on the new aqueduct, which is to bring the drinking water for the metropolis from the foothills of the Catskill Mountains, are killed or injured every year. Down in the bowels of the earth a man is killed one day by a premature explosion and the next day another life is blotted out by a falling rock from the tunnel roof, and so the ghastly roll has grown until, according to this report, the number of men injured in the aqueduct works in 1911 was 2,403, of whom sixty-one were killed outright or died soon after. In 1912 the list grew to 3,814 injured and seventy-three killed. In two years, therefore, there have been 134 violent deaths and more than 6,000 serious injuries. In the Army of the United States last year only one officer and three enlisted men were killed by enemies, and the accidental deaths were only fifty-five. In the battle of San Juan, Cuba, July 1-3, 1898, the killed numbered 142, officers and men, only eight more than were killed in the two years in the New York aqueduct, but the wounded were only 1,014 as against six times that number in the aqueduct. These aqueduct casualties were more than three times those sustained by the American troops in the entire Spanish-American War and about equal the losses of our forces in the four years of our fighting in the Philippines, 1898-1902. Such deaths must be inevitable in a world where circumstances determine the fate of so many human beings, but what is to be remembered is that progress also is secured in battle and that the lives lost there may be as much the payment demanded by nature for the advancement of the race as are the lives that go out beneath a broken tunnel roof or through the bursting of a boiler. Dr. William H. Tolman, director of the American Museum of Safety, is quoted in the New York Sun as saying there is a world movement for safety which has taken twenty-five years of practical application to bring to its present state of high efficiency in Europe. A manual on accident prevention issued by one of the most influential of the German trade associations, after commenting on a statistical report of 35,000 workmen killed and 2,000,000 more or less seriously injured by industrial accidents in the United States during 1907, went on to observe that "at least one-third of these deaths and accidents could have been avoided if safety devices and measures of prevention already known had been employed."

In view of the findings of the departmental committee appointed by the Board of Trade in England in 1910 to ascertain what degree of eye defects in vision causes incapacity for duty, the United States Naval Medical Bulletin editorially suggests that the sight tests prescribed for admission into the U.S. Navy should be most carefully and painstakingly applied and that the standard for form vision of 20/20 in both eyes should be rigidly adhered to in the examination of those who may do duty on watch or lookout. "Experience has shown that, as far as the Navy is concerned, civilian examiners have but the vaguest idea of what constitutes acceptable sight and no conception of the limit of safety. Ignorance of the demands made upon the visual mechanism and of the great importance of perfect sight unaided by glasses in the Navy has given rise to the most trying situations. Scores of reports and letters from reputable ophthalmologists supporting a young man's claim to fitness for appointment to the Naval Academy have been received, but owing to unfamiliarity with Navy requirements they have been of but slight value." The British committee found no evidence of casualties in the British merchant service caused by defective vision, yet they recommend a higher standard of visual tests than is now in vogue. Practical experiments with actual ship's lights "show that defective form vision may render a man incapable of distinguishing the color of ship's lights, this effect being most marked at the greater distances (2,000 and 3,000 yards)." It is their opinion that long experience compensates to a considerable extent for a certain decline in physical fitness due to age, but "no person who is liable to fail to detect the presence or to confuse the colors of average ship's side lights at a distance of one mile is competent to discharge the duties of an officer of the watch," and that it would not be safe to depend on binoculars to compensate for defective sight.

Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, N.G.N.Y., who has always taken a great interest in developing marksmanship among troops, and has contributed liberally to this end, suggests that efforts be made to see if the old state range at Creedmoor, Long Island, N.Y., cannot be made safe to use again. General Butt says: "This fine piece of land, I believe, is still in possession of the state. It was abandoned some years ago on the order of Governor Hughes without any attempt to make it safe. The old range could have been made perfectly safe at a reasonable cost, but instead of doing this, vast sums were spent in an endeavor to provide a range at Blauvelt, on a most unsuitable site, and it will now, I understand, have to be abandoned because it cannot be made safe. If the old ground at Creedmoor can be made secure from endangering life, by the purchase of additional land in rear of the butts and erecting additional embankments or shields, no better site could be found for a range, and

in this many officers, I am sure, will agree with me. The troops of Greater New York are badly in need of a handy rifle range, where they can learn to be marksmen. A man who can't shoot properly and hit what he aims at is no good on the firing line. Without proper means for practice, however, troops can never become proficient. Governor Sulzer has an excellent opportunity in making it possible, perhaps, to resurrect historical old Creedmoor, and it seems to me the appointment of a board of officers to look into this important matter would be a wise move. It is of paramount importance to the National Guard of New York, and if Creedmoor can be obtained and made safe, no better place can be selected. As 500 yards is now the extreme practice range for the bulk of troops this fact will tend to make the old Creedmoor site safer."

Routine examination of all Southern-bred enlisted men throughout the Service for traces of hookworm infection, which even in a mild form produces anemia, is recommended by the United States Naval Medical Bulletin, as a result of the conclusions founded on the examination of hookworm victims among Southern-bred recruits received at the naval station at Newport, R.I., during 1911. It wonders how many men, enlisted in the United States in apparently good health, have later been invalidated home from the tropics for indefinite causes, such as neurasthenia, anemia, etc., ascribed to "effects of tropical climate," who brought from their own homes into the Service and carried with them to the tropics this cause of their subsequent invalidism; and it asks how many such potential invalids, unrelieved of hookworm, are being carried to-day in the Navy and Marine Corps at large. Ninety-six cases of hookworm infection in Southern-bred recruits were discovered at Newport in 1911. The total number of parasites removed from the ninety-six patients was 4,061, or an average of forty-two hookworms per patient. The first course of treatment removed eighty-eight per cent. of the parasites. The drugs most in favor for hookworm are thymol, betanaphthol, and a combination of oil of eucalyptus with chloroform and castor oil. Fifty per cent. of the infection was found in persons from two states—South Carolina and Alabama. The individuals affected were recruited largely from urban communities and were all in good health. Ten years ago they would never have been suspected as harboring this menace to their health. No ill effects from the drastic treatment were noted in any instance.

A correspondent writes: "For quite a goodly number of years I have read the JOURNAL, and always with interest. I have thus been enabled to keep track of my old comrades who have now nearly all gone beyond the circulation of your paper, yet there is much of interest in it for me. You have ever been true to the Army without fear, favor or prejudice. I wish to present to your consideration one great injustice to not the least important portion of the Army. When a pensioner dies, whatever the amount of his pension may be goes to his dependents, not so when an officer dies, but rather his dependents are left to the mercy of Congress; this is not just. The long ago established rule of Congress to grant from \$20 to \$40 at a time when the purchasing value of a dollar was more than double what it is at this date is not taken into consideration. I know of three most worthy Army ladies, of advanced age, who, but for the generosity of friends, would not have even the commonest comforts of life and this must be the case with most Army widows, I think. Congress should enact a law allowing the dependents of deceased officers a monthly sum of \$100. The Army woman is too important a factor of the Army not to be fairly dealt with."

The first competition in the series of intercollegiate rifle shooting matches for the gallery championship resulted as follows: Cornell University defeated Clemson College, 888 to 786; Columbia University, New York, defeated University of Maine, 934 to 829; Dartmouth College defeated the Rhode Island State College, 880 to 736; Harvard University defeated Princeton University, 938 to 916; North Georgia Agricultural College defeated Lehigh University, 872 to 748; Massachusetts Agricultural College defeated Norwich University, 953 to 881; Massachusetts Institute of Technology defeated University of Vermont, 907 to 883; Michigan Agricultural College defeated Oklahoma Agricultural College, 897 to 829; Washington State College defeated Louisiana State College, 870 to 825; West Virginia University defeated University of Kansas, 893 to 765; Purdue University defeated University of Wisconsin, 891 to 881; University of Minnesota defeated University of Nebraska, 911 to 779; University of Iowa, with a score of 930, won from the University of California by a default; the U.S. Veterinary College, with a score of 717, won from the University of Missouri by a default.

"Those of us who have been so situated that we have come in personal contact with the Army social conditions since the passing of the canteen," says the Portersville (Cal.) Messenger, "are well aware that closing the canteen opened the way for some most vicious institutions which have degraded and demoralized residents of the posts by the thousand. It is remarkable that in the face of unbiased testimony by men whose standing is such that their statements may be taken strictly at face value there should be such a rabid opposition to again instituting the canteens in the government Army quarters. General Wood, Chief of Staff of the Army, remarks that the abolishment of the canteen has done more to injure the morale of the force than any other change in policy during the past ten years."

Corporal Green, of the Machine-gun Platoon, 1st U.S. Inf., with a squad of men mounted on Missouri mules made quite a record recently from all accounts in making the "Russian ride" over the three-mile course at Honolulu, H.T., used by the officers of the 5th Cavalry. The mules, it is said, showed up in superb form, and Lieut. Joseph C. Hatie, 1st Inf., commanding the Machine-gun Platoon, believes his mules can outjump anything on the island, it is said. The mules, it is thought, cut down the ride of the 5th Cavalry officers several seconds, but modesty forbade any official timing.

MONITOR AND MERRIMAC CONTROVERSY.

John R. Eggleston, of Raymond, Miss., formerly an officer in the Confederate Navy, in the last issue of the Confederate Veteran, criticises President-elect Woodrow Wilson for the statement in his history of the American people that "these two naval craft, the Virginia (Merrimac) and the Monitor, made trial of each other, and the Virginia was worsted." The Confederate writer was a lieutenant on board the Merrimac, and denies that the Union vessel triumphed. On the contrary, he says, "it was the Monitor that was so worsted that she gave up the fight and fled for safety into shallow water. It was the Monitor and her several consorts that fled pell-mell for protection under the guns of Fortress Monroe. After going into dock for repairs we returned to Hampton Roads and insultingly but vainly offered battle. For fully two months after being 'worsted' by the Monitor the Virginia dominated the waters of Norfolk. The Monitor and the rest of the Federal fleet remained vanquished. They had been reduced to the harmless condition of fishing smacks. On May 10, 1862, we found ourselves without a base on account of the evacuation of Norfolk by our land forces, so we destroyed the ship ourselves to prevent her capture."

A plain statement of the facts is a sufficient reply to this. When the Virginia appeared in Hampton Roads March 8, 1862, she certainly did dominate the situation. The Union fleet of wooden vessels was powerless before her. She sank the Cumberland, she burnt the Congress, and was prevented from destroying the Minnesota only by the appearance on March 9, 1862, of the Monitor, which sent her back to Norfolk in a disabled condition and into drydock. From that date the career of the Virginia was ended. She did no further damage and closed her history by self-destruction. With her disappeared the ironclads of which she was the type. The Navy Department having at the time but a single vessel to match the Virginia, the Monitor was instructed to limit herself to the rôle of neutralizing the Confederate vessel. This she did most effectually, and she lived to furnish the type for all future ironclad construction. The Virginia dominated the situation only as a small company of anarchists at one time dominated the situation in the great city of London until their death or capture relieved the tension and left the police and the soldiers once more free to devote themselves to other duties.

Mr. Eggleston appeals to Series I., Vol. VII., of the "Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies" for substantiation, but the records therein do not bear out his contention. For example, the battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac was fought on March 9, but more than a month later we find this record in the log of the U.S.S. Daylight for April 11: "April 11, at 7:10 a.m., saw several steamers up the river. At 7:25 the Minnesota fired a gun and made signal No. 5; got into position. At 8:10 Minnesota made signal No. 438; waiting for the Merrimac and the rebel steamers which are in sight. From 12 to 4 p.m. waiting for the rebel steamers (six in sight besides the Merrimac)."

"April 12, at 8:30, in obedience to signal from the Minnesota, called all hands to quarters and prepared for action; stood up toward the Rip Raps, but finding that the Merrimac did not come out ran under the stern of the Minnesota and received permission to coal."

The abstract from the log of the U.S.S. Minnesota reads as follows: "April 11, at 6:30 a.m. the rebel steamer Merrimac with several others came out, passed Sewell's Point, standing in the direction of Newport News; 8 a.m. to meridian, made signal to get under way, beat to quarters, Merrimac and seven other steamers in sight. * * * Rebels are not disposed to come out of shoal water."

But the report of the flag officer of the Virginia herself, Josiah Tattnall, is confirmatory of the view that the Monitor was ready to engage the Merrimac at any time at close quarters and that if the Merrimac had been spoiling for a fight she could have got all she wanted. In a report to the Secretary of the Confederate Navy, S. R. Mallory, under date of April 12, Tattnall wrote (pages 223-4, Vol. VII.) as follows at the close of his report: "I shall act with proper prudence, for with the Virginia at the mouth of James River the enemy's operations in that direction may be checked, which will aid the plans of General Magruder, as I understand them. I shall take special care not to be cut off from Norfolk. The enemy's plan obviously will be to get me in close conflict with the Monitor, and, as in that event I must occasionally lose my headway entirely, to seize the opportunity to run into me with the Vanderbilt and other vessels which for that purpose will keep out of the mêlée."

As an officer commanding a ship that a generation later was to be acclaimed as dominating the waters of Norfolk Tattnall had anything but a belief in her invincibility or in the desire of the Federals to keep the Monitor away from her. If the Merrimac had all the better of the battle and had reduced the Union fleet to the condition of fishing smacks, it may be asked why Tattnall was so distressed over this "obvious" plan of the Federals to get him into "close conflict with the Monitor"? If he had reduced the Union fleet to a condition of virtual helplessness, why was this spirit of Union pugnacity so obvious to Tattnall? The impartial reader must conclude that the obviousness was the result of the realization by Tattnall that in a close conflict the Federals might get the better of him. The writer, who was present on one occasion when the Virginia appeared in Hampton Roads, saw no evidence on that occasion of her disposition to force a fight. Her attitude was that of a small boy who is bold in his defiance so long as he has a safe line of retreat open to him.

WANTED: A MILITARY POLICY.

(From the Boston Transcript.)

The fact that the Army Appropriation bill reported by the House Military Committee provides \$3,000,000 more than was carried in the budget last year is full of significances. It signifies that the Democratic party has accepted a standing army big enough to be something like a nucleus for the armed strength of the nation as an institution to be maintained. True, last year the Democratic majority quietly dropped the party tradition that standing armies were to be "denounced" on all occasions, but then the political administration of the country was in Republican hands. Now we are within about six weeks of the inauguration of a Democratic President, and the money provided for military purposes

for the next fiscal year will be expended by a Democratic Secretary of War. Hence we may conclude that the acquiescence of the Democrats last year has hardened into a party policy enunciated at this session. Another significant feature of the Army Appropriation bill is that it involves no special legislation. The inference of this omission is that the Democrats are satisfied with the present organization and are not disposed to renew their attempt to reduce the mounted force. Last year, it will be remembered, they were prevented by the Republican Senate from cutting off five Cavalry regiments. To-day they leave the "authorized strength" as it is.

The revolution in Democratic sentiment with regard to the Army marks the conversion of the Democracy to the belief that the maintenance of an adequate military establishment is perfectly consistent with the progress of civil liberty. Herein the Democratic party puts itself in sympathy with the public opinion of the United States and recognizes accomplished facts. In Great Britain the development of the army has kept step with the progress of popular power. Great Britain is vastly more democratic to-day than it was two centuries ago, when the standing army first began to attain respectability in numbers and organization. Similarly we have lifted our permanent establishment from twenty-five thousand to nearly one hundred thousand in the last fifteen years without in any way releasing it from its obligation to obey civil authority. The argument of our public necessity for more soldiers has coincided with the public realization that they need not be dangerous to our national institutions. It is commonly said that we owe the increase of the Army to our retention of the Philippines, whereas in those islands we keep but seventeen thousand troops, including the "scouts." If our expansion had not carried us to the Philippines the requirements for the protection of Hawaii, Porto Rico, Alaska and the Panama Canal Zone would have demanded garrisons which an army of similar proportions to the establishment we had prior to the war with Spain could not supply.

Now that we have attained political unanimity regarding the Army as an institution, let us have a military policy. Congress must establish such a policy. It can best establish it by agreeing to legislate less on military details than it does now. Congress need not throw away a particle of its constitutional powers in agreeing to frame a policy and an organization and leave the filling in to military men. It could annually grant so much money to be spent on a general scheme, which is the course followed by nations that are perfectly free and yet formidable. One of the logical consequences of such a policy would be to remit to the War Department the location of military posts. We should not see posts strategically useless garrisoned because the local Congressman was more powerful than the Secretary of War. And this is only one of the advantages that would follow the adoption of a military policy.

THE ARMY LEAGUE.

The admirable and patriotic purposes of the recently organized Army League of the United States are further explained in a second circular letter signed by Henry White, Lieut. Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A., retired, and Frederic L. Huidekoper, committee. The league is now well launched upon its career of usefulness and is to be a non-partisan, patriotic society, which shall represent no class or commercial interest and to which all citizens of the United States of good repute, both men and women, are eligible as members. Its chief purposes were explained in our issue of Dec. 7, 1912, page 423.

The Army League hopes to arouse the country to a realization of the inadequacy of our defenses in view of the sudden transformation of the United States into a World-Power in 1898, the new problems growing out of the Spanish-American War and the augmented responsibilities which the Panama Canal is opened. The defense of this canal will in a large measure devolve upon our land forces, which, at the present time, are below the standard as to strength, organization, and reserve of men and materiel compatible with the requirements and dignity of the United States and still farther below the standard which the new responsibilities about to be assumed will render obligatory.

It is gratifying that our Navy, while still below the strength deemed necessary, is open to no such adverse criticism. Its growth and efficiency were brought about to a marked degree by the influence of the Navy League of the United States, just as the German navy of to-day was, in a large measure, created by the efforts of the German Naval League. The splendid example set by these two organizations ought not to go unheeded. All indications point to the fact that the time has come to enlist the interest of the American people in behalf of the Regular Army and of the Organized Militia, and to initiate a movement to bring them both up to the desired standard.

Emphasis is laid upon the fact that it is not the purpose of this league to create a large standing Army or to preach militarism in the United States, but that its true object is the development of an intelligent public opinion as to our military necessities, to disseminate correct information regarding our actual military deficiencies, and to point out a method of correcting them which shall be entirely in harmony with our institutions. The organizers of the League believe that we should have a Regular Army strong enough to meet the emergencies of the hour, and that back of it, engaged in their civic pursuits, should be a sufficient number of trained citizens to augment this army to a force adequate to meet the requirements of war with a first class Power. All citizens have a certain military, as well as a civic, responsibility, and should prepare themselves as fully as possible to discharge this responsibility in an efficient manner. Preparedness is the best insurance against war. This can only be done in time of peace.

The success already assured for the Army League is shown by the list of those who have already accepted the position of honorary vice-president. Among them are: Charles W. Abbott, Jr., Robert Bacon, John C. Bates, August Belmont, Perry Belmont, C. R. Boardman, A. S. Brookes, Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, William Conant Church, George M. Cole, Jacob M. Dickinson, Elliott T. Dill, Henry A. du Pont, Grenville M. Dodge, C. B. Dougherty, C. D. Elliott, William C. Endicott, C. H. Engleby, W. E. Finzer, J. Clifford R. Foster, George P. Gardner, Robert Garrett, H. W. Green, Philip Greenan, Curtis Guild, George H. Barries, Henry L. Higginson, R. L. Leinster, Fred Llewellyn, Charles F. Macklin, Frank Maloney, James H. McChord, George W. McCoy, W. W. Moore, William G. Obeare, Gardner W.

Pearson, William A. Pew, Jr., C. H. Phelps, Horace Porter, Theodore Roosevelt, Frank M. Rumbold, W. F. Sadler, J. B. Scully, Lee S. Tillotson, George Peabody Wetmore and Henry White.

The secretary and acting treasurer of the Army League is Frederic L. Huidekoper, Wilkins Building, 1512-1514 H street, Washington, D.C. The regular membership fees and dues are: Member, \$1 per annum, no entrance fee; contributing member \$5 or more per annum, no entrance fee; life member (one payment), \$25; founder (one payment), \$100.

FRENCH METHODS AT PANAMA.

The story of the French at Panama is told in an interesting way in Scribner's for January by Joseph Bucklin Bishop, secretary of the Isthmian Commission. Describing conditions under the administration of Lesseps Mr. Bishop says:

"Money was scarcely less abundant than wine. Vast sums were sent from France to the Isthmus during the first five or six years of canal work, and at least one-half of it, according to most competent authorities, was either misapplied or stolen. The chief canal officials received enormous salaries, ranging from \$50,000 to \$100,000 a year, were allowed traveling expenses ranging from \$5 to \$50 a day, were provided with expensive residences and with fine horses and carriages. Previous to June, 1886, there was expended for office buildings and residences \$5,250,000. The residence of the director-general cost \$150,000, including a \$40,000 bath house. He had a private railway car which cost \$42,000. In order to select a suitable carriage and horses for him, a commission of seven of his assistants was sent to New York at the expense of the company to make the purchase. Three men were employed in nearly every instance to do the work of one, and all were extravagantly paid. Every house, hospital, stable, or other building that was erected, nearly or quite every purchase that was made of machinery and supplies of every sort, were charged to the company at double or treble the original cost, and the surplus was divided. If there was an orgy of gambling and drinking and vice, there was in progress with it one of the most unrestrained orgies of extravagance, corruption, and 'graft' that the world has ever seen. Froude scarcely overpainted the picture when he wrote, after visiting the Isthmus during his tour of the West Indies in 1885-6:

"In all the world there is not, perhaps, now concentrated in any single spot so much swindling and villainy, so much foul disease, such a hideous dung heap of moral and physical abomination, as in the scene of this far-famed undertaking of nineteenth-century engineering. * * * The scene of operations is a damp, tropical jungle, intensely hot, swarming with mosquitoes, snakes, alligators, scorpions, and centipedes, the home, even as nature made it, of yellow fever, typhus, and dysentery, and now made immeasurably more deadly by the multitudes of people who crowd thither."

"Behind it all lurked constantly the grim shadow of death. 'Eat, drink, and be merry, for to-morrow you die!' The most vigorous among the living to-day might be among the dead and buried to-morrow, smitten without warning by the swift and (at that time) mysterious scourge of yellow fever. It is not surprising, when one reads the authentic accounts of the ravages of this disease, that men sought to forget their peril by plunging into the wildest forms of diversion. What is surprising is that so many remained and faced the danger—faced it only to fall before it."

"The supposition is not unreasonable that two out of every three Frenchmen who went to the Isthmus died there. But there is no exact information obtainable. Lesseps, in accordance with his uniform policy, minimized or suppressed the truth, and outside the hospital rolls no records were kept."

"Prompt, intelligent, and vigorous application of the remedies shown to be effective by the mosquito discoveries not only checked the progress of yellow fever, but banished it forever from the Isthmus. In this way, and in this alone, was the building of the canal made possible. The supreme credit for its construction, therefore, belongs to the brave men, surgeons of the United States Army, who by their high devotion to duty and to humanity risked their lives in Havana in 1900-1 to demonstrate the truth of the mosquito theory."

An illustration of the methods followed at Panama under the French régime was told us by a well known engineer of New York who was in his youth employed by the French. On one occasion requisition was made in the office at Panama for a large number of spikes. In due process of time, after many weeks of waiting, an answer was received stating that the requisition had been sent to the canal office in Paris and a message had been returned asking for a specimen of the spikes wanted. Having none a spike of the required size and shape was whittled out of a piece of wood and sent forward. After further weeks of delay the answer came in the shape of many kegs of wooden spikes made after the pattern furnished.

REWARDS FOR NATIONAL GUARD SERVICE.

First Sergt. H. F. Egle, 18th Inf., N.G. Pa., has submitted to Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, some suggestions on increase in drill attendance and efficiency in rifle practice of the National Guard of the United States. In this paper Sergeant Egle says:

"How to increase the interest and the efficiency of the individual members of the National Guard in regular weekly drill attendance as well as in rifle practice has been and will continue to be the problem of all interested in the National Guard of the various states of the Union."

"Patriotism alone will never bring results, especially when this can only be accomplished through the individual's personal loss of time, as well as expense for going to and from drills or the rifle range during the season. Therefore the sooner the National Government secures the passage of the Pay bill for members of the Guard the sooner may we expect to see results. The National Guard has in its ranks a great many enlisted men who have the knowledge and the experience required to make excellent officers. The service of these men as officers is lost to the Government solely because the expenses of being an officer are entirely too great for these men to bear themselves. A great deal more is required of the officers and men of the Guard of to-day than was asked of them a few years ago. Each year will bring added requirements and demand more time from these men as members of the Guard, if they are honest and conscientious; therefore the Pay bill is an absolute necessity to the Government, in order that it may secure the best results from its investment in the necessary

equipment of the National Guard of the various states. "The Regular Establishment of the U.S.A. has long since recognized the value of its experts, etc., by giving each one, in addition to a decoration, an increased monthly pay of \$5 to each expert, \$3 to each sharpshooter and \$2 to each marksman, or an additional annual pay to an expert \$60, a sharpshooter \$36, and a marksman \$24.

"By offering a bonus of \$15 to each expert, \$9 to each sharpshooter and \$6 to each marksman, annually, by the National Government to all qualifying as such while members of the Guard, would result in a very material gain in these classes. This bonus can also easily be made a factor toward increased attendance at drills, as well as the training camps each year. The regulations pertaining to this could provide that this bonus will be paid by the National Government to those entitled to it only as additional camp pay for actual, full attendance at either the annual state camps or at a U.S.A. camp of instruction, provided that each one entitled to a bonus must have attended at least fifty per cent. of the prescribed evening drills during the year in which such bonus was earned.

"And should the orders issued from headquarters along these lines also prescribe that each member entitled to a bonus for rifle practice qualification during the past year must qualify before going to camp in order to draw such bonus as additional camp pay for the current year it would mean that a majority of the members of the Guard would qualify previous to going to camp, thereby gaining considerable time after camp for improving their previous record. It would also mean that new members would endeavor to qualify in a class as high as possible, not saying anything of the saving in ammunition.

"If the members of the Regular Army are entitled to extra pay when qualifying as experts, etc., there can be little question as to the justice and wisdom in adopting such a course for the Guard."

THE TOMB OF JOHN PAUL JONES.

The remains of John Paul Jones will soon be removed from Bancroft Hall, Naval Academy, to the splendid crypt built under the new chapel. The ceremonies will be simple and the date set is Sunday, Jan. 26.

Three historic inscriptions add interest to the massive and elegant mausoleum prepared by a grateful nation for the remains of her distinguished Revolutionary naval officer. The first is in the passageway of the main entrance to the crypt. It is a mural tablet of bronze, 2½ feet by 3½, bearing this inscription:

"For more than a century the mortal remains of our first great sailor lay in an unknown grave lost to his country. The nation is indebted to Gen. Horace Porter for his patriotic effort in the discovery and identification of the body."

The second inscription is on the floor of the crypt near the tomb and reads:

"John Paul Jones, 1747-1792, United States Navy. He gave the nation its earliest traditions of bravery and heroism. Erected by Congress after his death, 1912."

The third inscription is on the sarcophagus, and is a list of the ships that Commodore Jones commanded. They are:

"The Bon Homme Richard, the Ranger, the Providence, the Serapis, the Alliance, the Ariel."

The tomb of John Paul Jones in the crypt is circular, about ninety-six feet in diameter, with entrance lobbies on the east and west axis. The west lobby is the entrance for visitors, reached from the yard by a stone stair at the side of the chapel. At the north of the tomb a small winding stair gives access to the chapel above. At the opposite side is the vestry room. Stepping from the lobby into the monument the visitor is in a broad corridor which follows entirely around the tomb, and is higher than the main floor level. On either side are stone piers, the engaged piers on the outside wall forming large niches for the reception of trophies, sarcophagi, tablets and similar naval memorials. The stone cornices and lintels are in one piece; on the upper corridor sides the lintels are covered with a wave motif, with ornamental cornice and brackets on the tomb side. Between the outside piers on the floor are bronze balustrades, except at the four points of entry, where descent is by a flight of marble steps. The stone for cornices, piers, walls and lintels is light gray limestone quarried in Indiana.

Around the center of the crypt on the main level are eight monolithic columns of Grande Antique de Pyrenees marble, supporting the dome and arranged in the form of an octagon. They are twelve feet in height, with bronze bases and caps in the Doric order, supporting one-piece lintels with ornamented cornices and brackets in carved stone. On the dome, which is twenty-eight feet in diameter, is painted a reproduction of the Northern Heavens, embracing the constellations of Ursa Minor with the Polar Star, Ursa Major, Draco and the warlike Perseus. The sky color is a stippled green, glazed over with outlines of the constellations and their principal stars in gold leaf. The minor stars are shown also in silver and of different magnitudes. The Arctic Circle and Equinoctial are painted in a gold line, with the latter marked into its degrees.

Under this dome is placed the sarcophagus of Grande Antique marble and bronze, to contain the casket and body of the great sailor. The sarcophagus is carried on four bronze dolphins resting on the marble base. On the lid are garlands of oak and pine leaves and cones in bronze. Complete it stands 7 feet 6 inches high and weighs in the neighborhood of twenty-one tons. The body lies in the sarcophagus with head toward the altar of the chapel, which is to the south. At its feet, in the floor, is inlaid an inscription in bronze letters. In the circular band of marble around the base of the sarcophagus are displayed in bronze letters the names of ships commanded by Commodore Jones. The space around the sarcophagus is closed to visitors by means of gold rope stretched between the columns from bronze stanchions. The floors throughout are of Tennessee marble, quarried at Knoxville, and laid in simple design of large tiles. Verde Antique marble is used as panels between the columns and around the sarcophagus to harmonize with the black and white coloring. The ceilings are of imitation stone cut off into stone jointings and of the same color as the limestone, the height being about ten feet on the upper corridor and 12 feet 6 inches to 14 feet 4 inches on the main level.

The bronze work throughout is of a statuary color. A bronze tablet in honor of Gen. Horace Porter, who discovered the body in the Paris cemetery, is on the wall of the west lobby. The lighting scheme is simple and gives the tomb a dim and subdued light. In each lintel, between the piers of the upper corridor, are alabaster glass globes in bronze frames with three lamps in each light. The tomb has for further decorations a quartette of colors, stands of three flags each, which are on the

floor of the main level against the piers midway between the four flights of steps. The large center flag of each group is an exact reproduction of that flown by John Paul Jones in his action with the Serapis off Flamboro Head, Sept. 23, 1779, with the red and white stripes and the blue union of twelve stars. At the head of the staffs are fixed four blue silk streamers, with the inscription "Bon Homme Richard" in white silk. At either side of the central flag in each stand are Union Jacks with forty-eight stars, of a smaller size. In the lobbies at the cornice line are draped festoons of laurel leaves bound with gold ribbon. Large festoons of the same materials are placed on the outside walls between the piers, permanent decorations so made as to be lasting. A ventilating system with fan and motor has been installed. The architects who designed the decoration of the crypt were Warren and Westmore, of New York city. The sculptor who executed the models for the sarcophagus, moulding and capitals, was Sylvan Salieres. The bronze work was executed by the Tiffany studios.

MORAL EFFECT OF SECRECY IN WAR.

Frederick Palmer writes to the New York Times: "The Bulgarians suffered the heaviest losses. They had the largest army of any of the allies. With a population of only 4,000,000, the Bulgarians boasted that they had an army of 500,000 in the field. At the same ratio this would give the United States an army of 12,000,000, Germany an army of 8,000,000. However, many observers make 400,000 the highest figure, including all the Macedonian volunteers; and possibly 300,000 is nearer the truth. Seventy-five thousand were struck by bullets or shrapnel. That is, one man out of every four or five was hit within two months of fighting. Not less than 12,000, and probably 15,000, were killed in action or died of wounds. Add to this 5,000 who died from disease, and you have 20,000 breadwinners whose last service to their country has been performed.

"Twenty thousand is greater than the total force that we sent up San Juan Hill. It is larger than any single army that we had in the revolution against the mother country. It is more than one-fourth the number engaged on either side at Gettysburg.

"When our own country is conducting a campaign we publish a complete list of the killed and wounded at the earliest possible moment after a battle. All the immediate relatives of the dead and wounded receive prompt personal notification.

"The imagination of a Torquemada could not invent a more cruel suspense than that which has hung over the homes of Bulgaria and Serbia. While the people wait on the result of a talkative peace conference, they wait also on the lists of the dead and the wounded.

"The one object of every official statement was to affect the morale of the disorganized Turk. Inevitably a beaten army magnifies the strength and morale of the victor. The sheer clerical labor of the preparation of the list of killed and wounded would have been a big task for the staff at the front, when the army wanted every clerk to have a rifle rather than a pen in his hand. If the lists had been sent over the field wires, as is our custom, how would staff orders which fully occupied the wires ever have been transmitted?

"The Turkish general reading that list would have thought:

"We got it pretty bad, but it looks as if the other fellow had been mugged up a little, too."

"Throughout the Turkish ranks would have traveled the cheering news of the price that the victor had paid for his victory. On the contrary, the message that the Bulgarian staff wished to keep ringing in the ears of the Turkish army was:

"We are fresh. We have not suffered any great losses. We are irresistible. We are coming on again. Nothing can stop us!"

"Military secrecy, with its entail of mystery, only added to the effect. Concealment of losses was the prime factor in the plan. Therefore, the wives and mothers had to wait.

"Do not mistake for brutality our attitude about the killed and wounded," said a Bulgarian officer. "Let us insist on that. It means mercy, kindness and wisdom. If concealment of losses helped us to force an early peace it meant that there would be fewer mothers and wives to grieve in the end. And merely giving out the list would not bring back the dead or heal any of the wounded. It only ended suspense for individuals. We are not thinking of individuals. We are thinking only of the national welfare."

PANAMA CANAL TOLLS.

The routine of a meeting held under the auspices of the New York Peace Society at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Sunday, Jan. 12, was somewhat disturbed when for resolutions offered urging the reference of the Panama Canal question to arbitration a gentleman in the audience presented a substitute, which read as follows:

Whereas, the question whether the Hay-Pauncefote treaty will be violated by exempting our coastwise ships from tolls depends upon whether the rates on foreign ships will be raised by such exemption.

Whereas, if the rates on foreign ships are not thus raised there will be no violation of the treaty.

Whereas, there is an important body of maritime opinion in the United States that holds that foreign rates will not be raised by such exemption.

Therefore, be it resolved that it is the sense of this meeting that the subject of the effect of toll exemption of our ships should be submitted to a commission of maritime and canal experts, antecedently to any discussion in regard to referring the toll matter to arbitration.

The preamble and resolution were not adopted, but they gave their author an opportunity to say that the apparent attitude of the meeting would tend to increase rather than diminish friction between the two countries, and that if the meeting was really desirous of furthering the cause of peace it would first ascertain whether the exemption of our ships would result in discrimination against foreign ships. He called attention to the fact that this question had been raised by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and the Maritime Register, and that the suggestion had been made that steps be taken to determine the effect upon the general rates of freeing our coasting vessels. He objected to the disposition shown by the meeting under the lead of two foreign-born orators to rejoice at putting our own country in the wrong, or at least to submit quietly to accusations reflecting upon our national honor.

As to the effect of exempting our coasting vessels the Maritime Register of Jan. 22 held to its original contention and said: "The suggestion in the protest of the British government that the exemption of our coastwise

vessels from canal tolls would increase the cost to foreign vessels using the canal is made the subject of comment by our contemporary, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. "Our contemporary suggests that the 'truth or falsity' of this view 'should be susceptible of demonstration before a commission of men experienced in sea transportation and in the management of canals.' As a means of deciding this particular question this suggestion is no doubt of value. The tolls of the canal as fixed by the President's proclamation on Nov. 13 last were based on the investigation and report of Prof. Emory Johnson, an expert designated by the President for this task. These tolls were recommended by Professor Johnson for the reason that they would place the Panama Canal and the Suez Canal upon an equal competitive footing, as well as that the Panama Canal tolls should be put at as low a figure as that of the Suez route if shipping in increasing volume is to be attracted to it. The tendency is toward lower toll rates for the Suez Canal. In view of this it would be bad business policy to increase the Panama Canal tolls hereafter in order to make good any loss in earnings of the canal due to the exemption of our coastwise vessels from tolls. Any loss of revenue in this respect must be borne by our own country, just the same as if these vessels were not exempted from tolls and a direct subsidy were given covering the amount of tolls paid by them."

A LESSON FOR INDIA FROM PANAMA.

(Civil and Military Gazette, Lahore, India.)

In a paper which he read before the Indian Mining and Geological Institute at Disergarh, early in December, Sir R. P. Ashton gave an account of what is being done for sanitation in the Panama Canal Zone, and answered those who allege that the sanitary deficiencies of India are the inevitable accompaniments of life in a tropical country. Sir R. P. Ashton, speaking from a personal knowledge of both India and the Panama Canal, holds that "in making the Canal Zone sanitary the Americans have successfully dealt with a more difficult proposition than any that has to be tackled in India. The conditions were far worse as to health, and just as complicated politically." Before the advent of the American Panama was notorious as being one of the most pestilential places in the world, a haunt of disease and death. When the French brought into this abode of malaria and yellow fever a heterogeneous host of laborers, the mortality became appalling. It was commonly said that—"Every Frenchman who came to Panama knew that he was going to have yellow fever, and he also knew that every second man would die with it."

As recently as 1903, the official Pilot Chart described the Panama Canal district as "one of the hottest, wettest, and most feverish regions in existence. Intermittent and malignant fevers are prevalent, and there is an epidemic of yellow fever at times." This deadly region has now been converted into a sanatorium. Among the employees of the old French company the rate of mortality was 240 per thousand, whereas at the present day, among the American employees, it is only 7.5 per thousand. As one looked at the great Gatun locks and embankment, says Sir R. P. Ashton, "one noted at once the cleanliness of everything. Vast piles of earthwork, thousands of negro and European laborers, without filth. No crows, vultures, pigs, or pariah dogs endeavoring to make up for neglected sanitation, such as one sees in the East."

With this careful attention to sanitation, he could not help contrasting the manner in which similar undertakings are executed in this country. "I thought," he writes, "of the mosquito-breeding marshes that flank the railway lines round Calcutta, the Calcutta docks, and Garden Reach, and of the stagnant pools in the soil pits which accompany every Indian railway and road and lead, by easy stages, the mosquitoes of the delta into the interior of the country."

CHINA: RECENT EVENTS, PRESENT POLICIES.

No more timely book could come from the press now than the volume by J. O. P. Bland entitled "Recent Events and Present Policies in China," published by Lippincott, Philadelphia. A sinister portent of foreign influences in the government of China that may arouse the resentment of the Chinese people, who have always been opposed to the dictation of foreigners, is found in the words of the author that "much adverse criticism has been directed against Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the President of the provisional Chinese republic, for surrounding himself with Japanese financial agents and political adventurers." Nevertheless, we are told, the T'ung Meng-hui (Advanced Radical Party) is still (October, 1912) a power in the land and Dr. Sun is its chief. Both facts are due to his unswerving devotion to what he believes to be the cause of reform and to his splendid faith in his cause and in himself. That China will not have to wait long for a trial of radical economic reforms is indicated by the fact that Sun Yat Sen is opposed to the private ownership of land and would raise all revenue for the government through a single tax levied on the rental value of land, exempting all improvements of all kinds from taxation, and also believes in the nationalization of railways.

With all this, the author says, he believes in "conscription," which is probably another name for universal military service like that prevailing in France and Germany. If his influence shall be able to put through that reform alone, he will have done a tremendous thing for the uplift of the Chinese masses, for there is no influence that makes for national solidarity more quickly and more effectively than universal military training. China, more than any other nation, stands in need of this sort of training, for her large dominions and her worst kind, with its narrow outlook on life and envy of neighbors, though these may be the inhabitants of another province. The bringing together, for example, of a hundred thousand Chinese recruits each year from the different parts of the country would in ten years exert an effect that would transform the character of the population, stimulating isolated regions with the throb and pulse of the higher national feelings expressing themselves in the central administration of the nation. Communities which had lived by themselves for centuries would send out young men to the military encampments who would return not only with tales of the outside world, but with practical knowledge and very likely a detestation for the local life which they had been leading. These young men going back to farm and hamlet would make their parents and their rural associates understand that their interests were bound up with those of the

people of the other provinces, and in China would soon be working that nationalizing heaven which is set to work by universal military teaching and which, in the solidifying of Italy, showed what a power it can be in welding together jealous communities into one great national unity.

That such a spirit is already showing itself in China under the republican régime one will not doubt after noting the picture at page 79 entitled "Young China." Here one sees a photograph of a company of Chinese boys from ten to fifteen years of age parading just like American lads, with drummer boys at their head and with tossing flags above them. In other words, the soldier is at last coming into his own in China. The military man has been looked down upon in China, with the consequent low tone of the populace for law and order. So loosely was put together the social framework that when there came a relaxation of what authority there was during the passing of the dynasty "everywhere as if by magic sprang up bands of robbers on land and fleets of pirates afloat. And everywhere, as the contagion of lawlessness and looting spread, defenseless citizens were mercilessly plundered. The looting instinct assumed from the outset remarkably dynastic and businesslike methods of procedure, so that from Peking to Canton the man with the rifle possessed himself, as a matter of course and generally without bloodshed, of the property of the man unarmed. It was typical of events at this stage that Yuan Shih-k'ai's picked troops, the men of the 3d Division, who looted Peking in November, piled their plunder, none preventing them, in the Waiwupu enclosure, and actually commandeered special trains on the Lohan railway to carry it and themselves to Pao-tungfu and Honan. Typical also of the political chaos from which the republic has sprung is the fact that the first place looted by the mutinous soldiery was the nobles' school, where the Nanking delegates (the frock-coated flower of Young China) were quartered, waiting to accompany Yuan on his promised journey to the Yangtze."

SLIPSHOD METHODS OF HISTORIANS.

Apropos of the talk about a society for the encouragement of good historical writing is the comment of Frederic L. Huidekoper in the Infantry Journal on the alleged inability of Col. F. N. Maude, the widely known military writer of the British army, to make out the meaning of a certain part of an order. Mr. Huidekoper says that "perhaps the best instance of the slipshod manner in which histories, professedly accurate, have often been written, and a capital example of the far-reaching influence that erroneous information may exercise over a commander-in-chief will be found in the sentence in Marshal Berthier's order to Bernadotte at 10:30 p.m., on Oct. 12, during the Ulm campaign of Napoleon, in answer to Bernadotte's report sent from Munich that same morning at nine o'clock: 'The presence of Prince Ferdinand at Munich causes His Majesty to fear lest the enemy who was upon the Iller has escaped and has withdrawn to the Tyrol.' Colin and Alombert refrain with studied care from attempting to throw the slightest light on its meaning, whereas Colonel Maude is candid enough to confess that he 'cannot trace the origin of the astonishing statement.' The solution is ridiculously simple: the Prince Ferdinand mentioned by Bernadotte as having been at Munich 'yesterday and as having left this city at five o'clock in the afternoon,' was not the commander of the army of Danube at all, but merely the Prince (i.e. Archduke) Ferdinand regiment of cuirassiers which had left Munich on the 10th en route to join the Austrian forces at Ulm, and which had been routed at Landsberg on the 11th and driven toward the Tyrol by the cavalry of the 4th Corps (Margaron) and the 2d Dragon Division (Walther), then on the march to Middelheim and Memmingen.

Veterans of our own Civil War will find in this volume of Colonel Maude, which deals solely with the Ulm campaign, that due emphasis is laid upon the execrable-ness of the roads which the bad weather during that campaign had transformed into quagmires, one of the conditions of warfare in Virginia not receiving proper weight in the study of the Union campaigns, where the impassability of the roads in the wet season often compelled a complete cessation of operations which, without an understanding of that feature of commanding, might be misunderstood as a display of incompetency. Colonel Maude uses geological data for the explanation of the military situation. He made a close examination of the geology of the territory of the campaign, and shows that the right bank of the Danube, composed of sand and gravel, absorbs the rainfall, but the ground on the left bank is made up of cretaceous rock and layers of deep-sea mud "which under traffic poach up into a viscid water-holding medium of the most aggravating description." It was across this muddy bank that the Austrians had to make their sallies. Colonel Maude went over the roads himself on foot after a severe storm to test the state of the highways from the viewpoint of marching, and he testified that the mud fully explains the Austrians' slow rate of progress—one mile an hour—which heretofore had been a mark against them.

AERONAUTICAL NOTES.

A Berlin despatch of Jan. 8 reports that the German government is seriously considering the creation of a "Ministry of Aerial Affairs." The Minister of the Interior is drafting what is known as an "Aerial navigation transport bill," the working of which will necessitate such a large clerical and administrative staff that an independent administration may be necessary. From Madrid it is reported that the Official Gazette prints a decree establishing a government school of aviation under the direction of the Ministry of the Interior.

The German Volunteer Air Corps has been fathered by the Imperial Aero Club of Berlin, a body enjoying high official favor, with the active approval and co-operation of the Prussian War Minister. Only such members will be enrolled as have no active connection with either of the services. Qualifications for membership include the possession of the ordinary pilot's certificate and the passing of a special test on one of the army aeroplanes. Enrolment is for a period of three years, renewable for a further term of one year. All members are pledged to do duty on active service when called upon, and, in time of peace, to complete a yearly period of ten days' flying as a military pilot in addition to following the prescribed courses of instruction. The aeroplanes, of the same type as those used by the army,

are supplied by the Volunteer Air Corps, which receives from the War Ministry a yearly subvention of \$750—payable in quarterly instalments in advance—for each air-worthy machine, together with its regulation equipment of spare parts. Every member receives pay at the rate of \$10 for each day's training, out of which he provides his own upkeep. The cost of transporting the machines to the training grounds and traveling expenses are defrayed by the War Ministry at the rate of \$50 per machine. Finally, members are in the same position as regards pensions as regular officers.

A project for an aviation station on the drill ground near Posen, Germany, is reported by U.S. Consul Herman L. Spahr. It provides for three large buildings, each designed to shelter ten flying machines. The sheds will be of wood and iron on concrete foundations, with powerful sliding doors and prepared roofing, and will cost \$16,660 each. A construction and repair shop, with room for two machines at once, will also be built, at a cost of \$7,600. Near by will stand the barracks for the aviation corps, consisting of one married officer, six unmarried lieutenants, ten non-commissioned officers and 156 privates. The total cost of the station will exceed \$120,000.

POST COMMISSARY SERGEANTS, PHILIPPINES.

From a correspondent stationed at the office of the Chief Commissary, Philippines Division, Manila, P.I., we receive the following list of post commissary sergeants (now known as quartermaster sergeants) serving in the Philippine Islands, with relative rank, station and date of return to the United States. This list must have been prepared early in December, before the consolidation of the Subsistence and Quartermaster's Departments in the Quartermaster Corps took effect, which in the Philippines was on Jan. 1.

1. J. D. Summerlin, Pettit Bks., Mindanao, Oct. 15, 1914.
2. F. Rohde, office, chief comsy., Phil. Div., Nov. 15, 1913.
3. G. H. Harrell, Fort Mills, Corregidor, Sept. 15, 1914.
4. Peter Petersen, sales comsy., Manila, Dec. 15, 1914.
5. L. J. Ryan, depot comsy., Manila, April 15, 1913.
6. T. Robinson, Camp Keithley, Mindanao, Aug. 15, 1914.
7. John Mageean, Ludlow Bks., Mindanao, June 15, 1913.
8. Dennis McSweeney, China Expedition, April 15, 1913.
9. Louis R. Taft, U.S.A.T. Warren, March 15, 1913.
10. J. N. Clifton, depot comsy., Manila, Sept. 15, 1914.
11. John Smith, Pettit Bks., Mindanao, Oct. 15, 1913.
12. Luis Ueberwald, Ft. Wm. McKinley, Feb. 15, 1914.
13. C. Walcott, Camp Keithley, Mindanao, April 15, 1914.
14. George Plock, Ft. McKinley, May 15, 1914.
15. William J. Cobb, Warwick Bks., Cebu, June 15, 1914.
16. G. H. Thompson, office, chief comsy., Phil. Div., Dec. 15, 1914.
17. Ernest Bender, Regan Bks., Albay, P.I., Oct. 15, 1914.
18. William A. Hunter, Camp Ward, Cheney, Oct. 15, 1914.
19. John W. Tilford, Cotabato, Mindanao, April 15, 1914.
20. E. L. Batterton, Torrey Bks., Mindanao, Jan. 15, 1915.
21. Joseph Schwarz, Augur Bks., Jolo, Nov. 15, 1914.
22. Milton Saddle, Camp McGrath, Jan. 15, 1915.
23. Daniel O'Connell, Ft. Wm. McKinley, Jan. 15, 1914.
24. Nils P. Bengtson, Camp Downes, Leyte, July 15, 1914.
25. H. C. Zimmerman, depot comsy., Manila, Oct. 15, 1913.
26. W. H. Shaffer, Fort Mills, Corregidor, July 15, 1914.
27. Philip E. Cantlon, sales comsy., Manila, July 15, 1913.
28. John Hafner, U.S.A.T. Liscum, April 15, 1914.
29. Maylon K. Taylor, Camp Stotsenburg, Aug. 15, 1914.
30. E. R. Skiles, Camp Eldridge, Laguna, June 15, 1913.
31. William J. Tuttle, U.S.A.T. Wright, Nov. 15, 1913.
32. D. J. Hurney, Ft. Wint, Grande Island, Nov. 15, 1914.
33. Hugh Davitt, U.S.A.T. Merritt, June 15, 1914.
34. John Donahue, Camp Connell, Samar, Nov. 15, 1914.
35. J. A. McDougall, Davao, Mindanao, Nov. 15, 1914.
36. Arthur L. Koch, depot comsy., Manila, Dec. 15, 1913.
37. Roland Brown, Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, Nov. 15, 1914.
38. O. J. Goldsmith, Ft. San Pedro, Iloilo, Feb. 15, 1915.
39. Frank Jansen, Camp Overton, Mindanao, Feb. 15, 1915.
40. John Schacklin, Camp John Hay, Benguet, Jan. 15, 1915.
41. Chester Sanders, Camp Stotsenburg, June 15, 1915.

*Colored.

The tour of duty for post non-commissioned staff officers serving in the Philippine Islands is two years and ten months, by a recent decision of the War Department.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

It is reported from Mogador, Morocco, that a French column, commanded by Col. Amadée Gueydon de Dives, fought a severe battle with a large body of Moors, whom they routed with a severe loss of 500 killed. Twelve French soldiers were killed and sixty wounded.

Mexico's Finance Minister has recently made public the Treasury estimates for the fiscal year 1913-14. The budget asks for expenditures amounting to \$64,447,491, or \$8,985,434 more than the budget of 1912-13 and \$16,148,486 more than the actual disbursements of 1911-12. The largest items in this increase are naturally for the "pacification" of the country, and to that end the War Department is to get \$5,250,860 more than in the current year, and the rural police under the Department of the Interior \$1,511,772 more.

The Danish West Indian Company has decided to begin the improvement of St. Thomas Harbor at once because of the outlook for great business through the opening of the Panama Canal. The company intends to spend several millions of dollars at St. Thomas during 1913. It is anticipated that part of the improved harbor can be used by October of 1913 and the whole of it by 1914.

The Assuan Dam on Dec. 23, ten years after its completion to the original design, in its new form was opened by the Khedive. Its crest has now been raised five meters, and it will impound 2,300 million cubic meters of water in place of about 1,000 million cubic meters as hitherto. Of the prosperity that this increase of capacity will bring to Egypt, says the London Engineer, no one can have the slightest doubt. The work has presented problems of its own. Although it was thought originally that the dam might be raised simply by adding to its crest, an alarming investigation by mathematicians of high repute threw some doubt upon its stability, and it was decided to thicken as well as raise it. But here the difficulty presented itself that no trustworthy bond could be made between two enormous masses of masonry at different temperatures. To meet the case it was decided to build the new face in front of but separated from the existing downstream face by a space that varied between two inches and six inches, and then to allow sufficient time to elapse for both portions to come to the same temperature, when the intervening gap would be filled in with a rich cement mixture. This course has been followed, and the dam may now be regarded as a single solid mass. The new portion is five meters thick throughout its greater part, but narrows near the crest of the old dam so that the total new width at that part is eleven meters. The new work as it proceeded was attached to the old by steel rods 1 1/4 inches diameter, and before the grouting

together of any section about two years was allowed to elapse. The work on the new part began in the winter of 1907.

Upon the Russian navy during next year it is proposed to expend \$122,500,000, which will include \$37,000,000 for the new program, \$9,600,000 for completing the four battleships of the Gangut class, \$15,000,000 for the ships building for the Black Sea, and \$5,000,000 for new plant and improvements at the Admiralty and Baltic yards, where it is stated that four armored cruisers are to be laid down immediately for completion within four years. The cost of each of these vessels is given as about \$6,000,000. Two cruisers of 6,500 tons are to be built at the Putloff yard, and two others at the Russian yard, Reval. Schichau is to build at Elbing two 4,300-ton cruisers, which will be of the German Kolberg type, and will be used chiefly for the training of engineers and stokers. Two light cruisers are also to be constructed by the Reval United Company. Twenty-five destroyers or torpedo-boats and twelve submarines are to be built at various Baltic yards.

According to the Daily Mail the work of framing the British navy estimates for the coming year is nearly completed. The one point remaining for decision, namely, whether five or six battleships shall be laid down, depends upon the Austrian naval program. The naval program will, according to present information, involve an expenditure of \$240,000,000, and will include five battleships, six light armored cruisers, twenty destroyers, a number of submarines and an addition to the personnel of 5,000 men, making a total of 142,500 officers and men. The battleships will be of a new type, and will displace 27,000 or 28,000 tons, burn oil fuel alone and steam twenty-five knots. They will be armed in all probability with eight 16 1/2-inch guns, each firing 2,200-pound shells, or, if the 16 1/2-inch gun is not adopted, with 15-inch guns, firing shells that weigh about 1,800 pounds.

According to the Neue Freie Presse an increase of the Austrian field artillery began on Jan. 1. Each field artillery regiment, of four batteries of four guns each, will be strengthened by the addition of one battery of four guns. In the near future a sixth battery will be added. The total contemplated increase per regiment, therefore, will be from sixteen to twenty-four field guns. Thus each on a peace footing will be able to form two divisions of three batteries each, while on a war footing each regiment in the Dual Monarchy will consist of thirty-six instead of twenty-four guns as before. Officers and men will be obtained by volunteering from the infantry. The Honved army is to receive only two artillery regiments of two divisions of three batteries each. The field howitzer divisions existing in the Austrian Landwehr will be strengthened by the addition of one battery of field artillery to each division. The guns will presumably be of steel. The Austrian and Hungarian cavalry is in very fine order. It is earnestly to be desired in the interests of peace that the enormous force of 750,000 men called to the colors in Bosnia, Herzegovina, Transylvania, Croatia, Illyria, Tyrol, Carinthia, Galicia, etc., should be gradually reduced, says the London Army and Navy Gazette, for "while this huge Austro-Hungarian force is on foot Russia can scarcely be expected to recall her reservists. Fortunately Count Berchtold, a worthy successor to Aehrenthal, holds firm, and the aged Emperor seeks but peace with honor."

A press dispatch from St. Petersburg, Dec. 23, announces the issue of an imperial decree forbidding the circulation of military or navy news of any kind whatsoever. The decree remains in force for a year. It gives in minute detail a list of matters which must not be touched upon, including the fulfillment of factory orders for the army or navy and relating to furloughs or calls to the colors.

The French have for some time been discussing the question of a reduced charge for their field gun, with the object of obtaining a curved trajectory at short ranges, and the Austrians have been experimenting with a half charge for their gun. The results were fairly successful, though the accuracy was not equal to that obtained with the full charge.

The regulations for the tests which must be undergone by motor trucks submitted to the British War Department have recently been issued. The first set of tests, dealing in particular with the standardization and interchangeability of parts, took place in August last, and only two types of trucks succeeded in passing them. A new subsidy trial has been announced for February next, when motor truck manufacturers may submit their vehicles to the War Department's scrutiny. As in the case of France, Germany, Russia and Austria, motor trucks which pass the test will be subsidized.

The foreign trade of Chosen (Korea) since the Japanese gained control of the country has nearly doubled. In 1906 imports amounted to \$15,085,140, and exports to \$4,333,389; in 1911 imports were \$26,935,605 and exports were \$9,390,764. In giving these figures George H. Seidmore, U.S. Consul General at Seoul, says that the continued excess of imports over exports is largely due to political and economic relations with Japan. Japan is still spending many millions in excess of Chosen revenues. During 1911 the value of exports from Chosen to the United States was \$459,492, of which the principal items were old Korean copper and brass coins, \$419,707, purchased for remelting as old metal. Aside from this the figures show a marked decrease in exports to the United States. During 1911 the value of imports from the United States is given as \$2,121,930, an increase, as compared with 1910, of \$526,005. No American merchant ships arrived in Chosen ports during the years 1909, 1910 and 1911. Considerable cargoes, however, continue to arrive in American bottoms in Japan, and are from there transhipped to Chosen.

"The stern gallery known as the 'Admiral's walk' was a feature of British flagships until the advent of the Dreadnought," says Shipping Illustrated, "when officers were, for the first time, berthed forward of the bridge and the stern was given up to the crew's quarters. This arrangement, followed in the U.S. super-Dreadnoughts, did not, however, prove a success. There was much confusion brought in the working routine of ships, and, as previously stated, the discipline of the crew suffered in consequence. In the new type of British battleships now being completed the old berthing order has been reverted to, and the flagship of the new group, the King George V., is thus fitted with the familiar 'Admiral's walk.' The King George V. has just gone into commission and great interest was taken in her trials, as she is fitted with the new fire control mast and 13.5 guns of improved pattern, measuring 14.1 inches across the bore, which are claimed to be superior to the German and American 14-inch naval guns. The fire control equipment of the King George V. provides for each barbette being individually fought, even though the mast may be wrecked by shell fire or the adjacent barbettes disabled, while during an action all changes of range, etc., would be conveyed direct to the sighting positions, thus enabling

a continuous fire to be maintained. As all the guns are fired through electric generators, the risks of misfires are reduced to a minimum. The Whitehead torpedoes, of twenty-one inches diameter, are provided with range firing directing instruments, a new and important innovation."

A number of soldiers and a civilian were injured in a disastrous explosion at Shoeburyness on Nov. 15, when one of the huge 13.5-inch guns, similar to those in use on the Dreadnoughts, burst during the trial of a new lyddite shell, which weighs 750 pounds, in a 13.5 gun from Woolwich. Other guns were fired without mishap, and about nine o'clock it was decided to proceed with the testing of the new explosive. No sooner was the gun loaded and the breech closed than there was a terrible explosion, by which the center of the gun was blown to atoms, the breech and the muzzle being left almost intact. Most of the men, numbering about twenty, were knocked down by the concussion, and many of them were more or less injured. The ambulance wagons were quickly brought on the scene, and the injured were taken by the Army Medical Corps men present to the Garrison Hospital, while others who were suffering only from slight burning and shock were sent to the hospital by the troop train from the ranges. The effects of the explosion were very remarkable. The concussion was felt as far as Southend, where a loud rumbling noise was heard, followed by a rattling of windows. Fragments from the gun, weighing as much as a quarter of a hundredweight, made large holes in the ground.

The Sydney (Australia) Daily Telegraph, in an article on naval construction, says that historic Cockatoo, the old penal establishment, has been transformed into the first naval building yards of Australia. The building of torpedo-boat destroyers and a fast cruiser for the Australian navy has already begun, and the day is not far distant when the laying down of the greatest of modern battleships will become a possibility there. The immediate program comprises the construction of the Brisbane, a fast protected cruiser of 5,400 tons, and three torpedo-boat destroyers, to be named the Derwent, Torrens and Swan. By February the keel of the Brisbane will be laid, and this event, it is hoped, will coincide with the arrival in Sydney of the cruiser Melbourne, which went through her trial, and is expected to leave England in January to succeed the Drake. The program of work assures employment to about 1,400 men for some time, and it is anticipated that three times this number will eventually be required.

THE MORGAN HORSE FOR CAVALRY.

Norwich University, Office of the Commandant.

Northfield, Vt., Jan. 14, 1913.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have read with much interest the different articles appearing in the JOURNAL from time to time stating what the type of cavalry horse should be. Much has been said in favor of the thoroughbred, and lately the standard bred has forced to the front.

My service in Vermont has brought me into close touch with the Morgan horse, and I am convinced that he is the type we should cultivate in our Cavalry. It is argued in favor of the thoroughbred that the broad battle fronts of the present day demand a cavalry horse of the thoroughbred type that will permit long distances to be covered in a minimum of time. The histories of all wars tell us that the cavalry horse never gets his full ration of oats in active campaign, and we all know that the thoroughbred requires more nourishment than the smaller, more compactly built horse of less fine breeding.

The Morgan horses of this university are fed six quarts of oats a day, and sometimes four quarts, depending upon the amount of work demanded of them. These horses drill two hours every day, besides being used on mounted pass, but they never get more than six quarts of oats a day. A big thoroughbred on this ration would not be able to do the same amount of work; therefore in the field, when the forage ration is low, the Morgan type of horse would be ready to start on his journey, while the big thoroughbred would not.

The hard service peculiar to cavalry in active campaign, in my opinion, requires a horse low on his legs, of rather strong bone and full form—a horse that when even in thin flesh does not show it; one whose muscular development, energy and reserve power are denoted by a certain balance and uniformity not often seen in the trotters and saddlers.

In this mountainous region there is no rule of the road to walk your horse up or down hill, for if you do you won't get home before dark. There are many Morgans in this town from twenty-five to thirty years of age that cover as high as fifty miles a day, up and down hill, in all kinds of weather, and do it with their heads and tails up, never flagging and always ready for more work.

FRANK TOMPKINS, Capt., 11th Cav.

SUGGESTIONS AS TO THE FOOTBALL GAME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The suggestion of one of your correspondents that the Army-Navy football game be held at the Polo Grounds, New York, will, I am sure, appeal to a great many people. There are more Army and Navy men in and around New York than there are in and around Philadelphia—probably double as many. The game invariably swamps the Philadelphia hotels, and year after year many have been unable to obtain adequate accommodations, which could be had in New York without any difficulty.

The thing, however, in which New York would have the greatest advantage is from the financial side. Under the arrangement with the Philadelphia University one-third of the tickets issued are given to the university in lieu of rental for the Franklin Field. While the authorities endeavor to prevent the sale of tickets on the score that such sale would give a commercial aspect to the game, this payment for one-third of the tickets is in effect a commercial transaction, and means that the committee is paying a high rental for the field. Tickets find their way into the hands of the speculators and are bought at exorbitant rates. There seems to be no way of avoiding this; at least, none has so far been discovered. Would it not, therefore, be better to abandon what is, after all, a mere pretense and frankly put the game on a sound business basis, as the universities have done?

Instead of paying rental in tickets, have the game held

at the Polo Grounds in New York, set aside a certain proportion of the tickets of each kind, sell the boxes at auction and sell the tickets at a high price direct to the public. From the sum thus realized, which would be a large one, pay all the expenses, not only of the team, but of the battalions of cadets from West Point and of the midshipmen from Annapolis, and there will still be left a sufficient sum to make a substantial donation to the orphans and widows funds.

New York has no big football fixture, and would pay liberally for the privilege of seeing this game. The Polo Grounds will furnish not only the largest number of seats, but is the best equipped place for such an event in the United States. New York can furnish the largest audience, and the opportunity which will be afforded such a large number of people to see the young men from Annapolis and from West Point will have a beneficial effect in stimulating the interest of the community in these institutions. And this effect is a matter not to be overlooked, since it is highly desirable that the public at large should be interested in these institutions and their work, for this will have a direct bearing on the attitude of Congress toward the appropriations for the adequate support and improvement of the two schools.

I feel sure that the authorities overrate the disadvantages which they assign to the placing of the game on a business basis or, as they probably refer to it, on a commercial basis. The public is perfectly well aware of the expense entailed in the development of athletics, and is quite willing to pay liberally and to pay cheerfully, through the medium of tickets, for the support of athletics in these two national institutions. The present methods do not prevent the sale of tickets; they merely prevent the athletic association from benefiting by it by putting the profits of the sale into the pockets of the speculators.

AN OUTSIDER.

A SENSIBLE SUGGESTION.

Salt Lake City, Jan. 15, 1913.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the comic section of a great many of our daily papers, we will find the portrayal of the characters of Mutt and Little Jeff. The cartoonist of these characters often has one or the other of them remark, "For the love of Mike be reasonable."

On the page entitled "Telegraphic News," or "Editorial Page," of these same papers, we find where some would-be politician, or many would-be politicians, are quoted with having used such remarks as "liar," "scoundrel," "boodler," "grafter" and many other epithets equally complimentary (?) in reference to the character of the President of the United States, some member of his Cabinet, or some officer of the Army or Navy.

While it is true that these government officials pay no heed to the slander, or even express contempt for the author (if they did, the author would hide himself in the back woods of Arkansas, or some other obscure place), the general public, God bless them, are prone to read, repeat and reprint, with many exaggerated flourishes, this special and entertaining news.

Now let an officer of the Army or Navy, even in the most pronounced pleasanter, either recite or write a poem in which the exalted name of His Imperial German Majesty is mentioned, or one of His Imperial German Majesty's officers is criticized, and those expounders of daily news and human character let explode a broadside of charges of lese majeste, and by their constant fire almost force that Imperial Majestic person to demand an apology from our government. Why not explode with the same vehemence when our own officers are assailed with language a hundred-fold more repugnant?

It would seem that these journalistic critics of human conduct are more closely allied to majesty than they are to plain President; to a captain of His Imperial Majesty's Guard, than they are to plain captain, U.S. Army. Why don't our pen and ink artillerists learn their little lesson from Mutt and Jeff, and, "For the love of Mike be reasonable."

LEOF M. HARDING.

CHANGES IN THE SABER.

Westfield, N.Y., Jan. 16, 1913.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Various notes, interviews, etc., published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Jan. 4 and 11, seem to indicate that the adoption of a new model Cavalry saber is imminent, also that at present the thrusting type is a strong favorite.

Although a firm believer in the advantages to be gained by adequate instruction in fencing, still I am firmly believe that our Cavalry saber should be chosen from the viewpoint of the average war time Cavalryman rather than from that of the skilled fencer. Hence the following remarks:

1. In the boot-to-boot charge the horse is the weapon upon which the trooper should be taught to rely.

2. In the charge it is the spirit of the rider—rather than the shape of the blade—that makes for success or failure. All-around Cavalrymen on properly trained horses are what are needed in war. In the charge itself the style of weapon used is of no importance compared with whether the men have confidence in themselves and their mounts, and in their ability to ride down all opponents.

3. It is granted that at the moment of impact, in case there is an opportunity to use the saber the point would be preferable to the edge.

4. History shows that in comparatively few cases is the charge followed by a mêlée of any duration, for the weaker side usually seeks safety in flight. And in pursuit the edge of the saber is more effective than the point.

5. Even if the charge is followed by a more or less prolonged mêlée, the excitement of men and horses and the general confusion will combine to render skillful fencing very difficult if not absolutely impossible. Each man will instinctively use his weapon in the manner that comes most natural to him. If his training in swordsmanship has been very thorough he may find more or less opportunity for getting in effective thrusts as well as cuts. But if his training has not been sufficient to overcome his natural tendencies, he will instinctively use the edge rather than the point. And it is the latter class of men who will form the bulk of our Cavalry in time of war. Any saber adopted for the Cavalry should conform to American characteristics, i.e., it should be fully as well adapted for cutting as for thrusting. To have one weapon for the Regular and

another for the Volunteer, as has been suggested by some, would be inadvisable even if practicable.

6. In one interview, recently published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, the Moro campaign was cited as illustrating the claim that a straight edge would not affect the cutting properties of the Cavalry saber. The fact was apparently overlooked that in the campaign the weight is all in the point, the resulting balance making the campaign a very deadly cutting weapon—and, incidentally, absolutely unsuited for anything except cutting. It is deadly in spite of—and not because of—its straight blade. But to parry with it would be difficult and to thrust would be ridiculous. The fencing foil, the rapier and the light sword with the weight near the hilt represent the other extreme—weapons adapted only for parrying and thrusting. A Cavalry saber must be an all-around weapon, equally adapted to cut or to thrust or to parry. The balance of the weapon is quite as important as the shape of the blade.

7. The balance of the Cavalry saber, the shape and size of the guard, and the decision as to whether the blade should be straight or curved, are all matters that should be determined only after thorough trial in the Cavalry. Tests by the Ordnance Department and by the most skilled military fencers are insufficient, even though interesting in themselves. But the final verdict should rest with the arm that is to use the saber in war.

ROGER S. FITCH, Capt., 2d Cav.

LABOR HOSTILITY TO ARMY MEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of the 11th inst. I notice that "F. C. J." says: "A retired soldier of the U.S. Army, no matter how good his character is or has been, is not wanted by the employers of New York city," etc. The writer had the same experience and while able to furnish four excellent letters from former commanders, in addition to seven excellent discharges, I got the same treatment and was snubbed in the same manner. Not only in civil life, but in United States arsenals to-day an unwillingness to recognize the retired soldier is shown, where he is supposed to get first preference.

A retired soldier cannot join any labor union, he being subject to legitimate authority of the War Department, Washington, D.C., at all times. The spirit of obedience and discipline is subject to such authority while connected with the Service. Civilians belong to the Government and members of the union have no use for these men and scorn them when they become known in the shops or benches. To the Socialist and union leaders the soldier is an evil to be minimized to the utmost. Cliques and combinations creep into the Government Service, and in spite of all Civil Service tape, if you don't join the union out you go.

I am living in a neighborhood which is honeycombed with Socialists who work in large number for the Government. Principles they have none, nor are they lovers of constitutional government or any organized administration. These men would sooner see the Devil than see a man belong to Uncle Sam. The future men belonging to the reserves will meet the same fate. The present system of civilian overseers and foremen in arsenals is not to the best interest of the Service. Discontinue the system and place a commissioned officer of the active or retired list in charge all the time. There is room for improvement.

DUM VIVIMUS VIVAMUS.

ENLISTED MEN'S TRAVEL PAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It seems to me that Congress has committed a serious error in cutting down the Army enlisted men's travel pay from four cents per mile to two cents per mile. The soldier receives this mileage, on discharge, once in three or four years, and only a part of the men receive it, so that the total yearly saving to the Government is insignificant.

On the other hand, immense damage is done the Service by the discontent caused among the enlisted men, especially as it is made to apply to those who were in the Service when the bill was passed. These men came in with the understanding that they would receive the four-cent rate, and naturally feel that they are not getting a square deal. The four-cent rate should be restored (at least to those who were in the Service when the four-cent mileage was in effect), and a fresh cause of irritation removed from a Service which is already none to free from dissension.

SQUARE DEAL.

PORTABLE ALTARS FOR CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain's Quarters, 3d Infantry,

Madison Barracks, N.Y., Jan. 20, 1913.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It frequently happens that chaplains who are compelled to have services in their houses or in rooms which must be used, except on Sundays, for other purposes, find great difficulty in providing a proper altar or in disposing of it when not in use. The problem has been solved by R. Geissler, 56 West Eighth street, New York city, who now furnishes a very beautiful portable altar, light and comparatively inexpensive, with three gradines, which can be taken down in less than a minute and folded so as to be but three inches in thickness. In case of moving from place to place this altar is easily transported, and will prove invaluable to Army chaplains and missionaries.

HERBERT STANLEY SMITH, Chaplain, 3d Inf.

ENGINEERS AND SERVICE CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

By the last increase of pay the Engineers gained an average of \$2. Now the Service Corps provides for overseers and foremen over mechanics a pay of sergeant first class, or, in figures, \$45 and incidentals. How is it our department is so slow putting us on equal basis? How often does a sergeant, corporal or even a private of Engineer troops fill the post of foreman and overseer over skilled mechanics independent from his company? Have the powers that be forgotten what Engineer troops did in Cuba and in the "islands"? If so, let us pray that we may have another opportunity to show ourselves, and maybe someone has pity on the "backbone of the Army."

AN OLD TIME.

Some of the officers of the new Quartermaster Corps think that the law establishing the corps should be so amended as to arrange all permanent officers of the corps below the rank of brigadier general in one list for both rank and promotion, according to the date of entry into the Service in the Quartermaster, Subsistence or Pay Department. As it is now, with the officers arranged according to present rank, an officer in command of an important office may be superseded by one of his assistants. This is actually the case in the New York depot, where two vacancies in the Pay Department would advance Lieutenant Colonel Goodman over his present chief, Lieutenant Colonel Zalinski, who is his senior by nearly three years greater length of service and who must be eventually outranked by Colonel Goodman. Other officers are ranked by their juniors in point of service, as in the case of Major Lawton, who is junior assistant to the chief quartermaster of the Eastern Division, although he was a lieutenant in the Army over two years before his senior had entered the Volunteer Service. In the absence of the chief quartermaster Major Lawton must serve as assistant to an officer he formerly ranked. All but ten of the officers of the Quartermaster Department and all but five of the Subsistence Department have lost in rank by the consolidation, a fact which is not provocative of contentment on their part, however satisfactory it may be to officers of the old Pay Department, all of whom have gained, some of them a very considerable number of files. Under the proposed law the following officers would gain from one to twenty-two files: Colonels Von Schrader, Hodgson, Ballinger, Littell and Bingham, 1 each; Colonels Miller and Brainerd, 3 each; Lieutenant Colonel Krauthoff, 6; Cruise, McCarthy and Knight, 4 each; Carson, Baxter and Zalinski, 3 each; Schofield, 2; Wood, Baker, Williamson and Slavens, 1 each; Majors Lawton and Grove, each 22; Hacker, 19; Henry, 18; Pomroy, 12; Wilkins, Yates, Horton and Cheatham, 5 each; Davis, Gallagher, Kimball, Case, Elliott, Logan, 4 each; Hart, 3; Kilian, 2; Bailey and Davidson, 1 each. The officers not named would lose a corresponding proportion. Colonel Rogers would lose 8 and Colonel Vinson 2; Lieutenant Colonel Downey, 13; Kniskern and Eastman, each 6; Davis (G. B.), 3; Goodman and Houston, 2 each; Major Lord, 16; Smith and Stevens, 15 each; Stanton, 14; Conby, 11; Rochester and Hampton, 10 each; Gambrell and Grant, 9 each; Fredendall and Pettus, 8 each; Garrard and Clayton, 4 each; Penrose, Cannon, Scott and Rolfe, 3 each; Dravo, Smith, Wallace, Ray and Dutton, each one. As Lieutenant Colonel Stanley appears to be the only officer who will not be displaced he might serve as umpire in the matter.

A controversy over the merits of automatic rapid-fire guns will result from the striking out of the Army Appropriation bill of the provision appropriating \$150,000 for the purchase of Benét-Mercier guns now issued to the Army. It has been reported to Chairman Hay that the gun is not proving a success and that there is a better automatic gun on the market. There has been some criticism of this gun in the Service. Some of the officers have reported troubles with the extractor and firing pin. The report of the operation of the gun with the Provisional Regiment was far from being satisfactory, and some officers were very severe in their criticisms and expressed opinions that the gun was not a success. However, the officers of the Ordnance Department have not lost faith in the Benét-Mercier gun. They have yet to be convinced that any other automatic rifle will better stand the test to which this gun was submitted. They admit that there are some slight defects in the workmanship of the gun and have been at work on the correction of these defects. They are convinced that when these changes have been made the gun will stand any service when in the hands of trained machine-gun men. It is insisted that most of the difficulties complained of result from the lack of experience in handling machine guns, which affects all machine guns. As such guns are complicated and delicately adjusted it requires special training to handle them, and this is not always afforded the officers and men who have been assigned to machine-gun detachments. In the hands of experienced operators the Benét-Mercier gun stood the severest tests at Springfield and at the School of Musketry. With a competent personnel it is argued, there is no machine gun in existence superior to the Benét-Mercier type. Chairman Hay, of the Military Affairs Committee, is going to the bottom of the entire subject. He has asked the War Department for a complete report on the experiments with the gun.

For some time the Signal Corps of the Army has been making strenuous efforts to perfect an agreement with the various Bell Telephone Companies whereby commercial telephone companies of the Bell system would connect their telephone trunk lines with the switchboards at Army posts. In a number of the larger posts in the Army, the Signal Corps has installed underground common battery telephone systems with instruments in almost all offices and officers' quarters. In the majority of these posts the Bell Telephone Companies have trunk lines connecting neighboring cities to the post and usually maintain a private switchboard in some office at the post. If these trunk lines of the commercial companies could be connected with the Signal Corps switchboard it would permit all offices and officers' quarters at the post to have communication with the neighboring cities. The Bell companies have refused to furnish these connections at many military posts with the result that many officers are unable to get telephone communication with neighboring cities. The Signal Corps has finally had the matter referred to the Interstate Commerce Commission with a view towards compelling the Bell companies to provide the desired connections. A hearing of the matter will be given in the near future. Major C. McK. Saltzman, Signal Corps, will represent the Army at the hearing before the commission.

Worthy of more than passing consideration is the brief but pithy letter in another column of this issue from Capt. Roger S. Fitch, 2d U.S. Cav., on the thrusting factor in the Cavalry saber. No practical Cavalryman will be ready, we take it, to dispute his assertion that all matters as to the correct saber for the mounted arm should be determined finally only after thorough trial in the Cavalry. While not underestimating the importance of the tests by the Ordnance Department and skilled fencers, he maintains that the deciding opinion should be obtained from those who are to use the saber in actual warfare. He makes a nice distinction in re-

fering to a recent statement in our columns relative to the Moro campaign, pointing out that in that instrument the weight is all in the point, making it of great value in cutting, but of no service whatever in thrusting. He finds in the *mélée* after a charge conditions operating against taking advantage of a knowledge of skilful fencing and inducing each horseman to use his weapon in the manner most natural to him. Captain Fitch does not argue against fencing, but believes the opinion of the average war-time cavalryman should control the selection of the saber.

Lawyers in Congress, now that they have had presented to them the practical workings of the detached service provision of the last Army Appropriation act, are beginning to question its constitutionality, placing as it does a limitation upon the constitutional authority of the President as the commander of the Army. One of the most striking cases in point developed only a few days ago, when the Secretary of War requested the Chief of Staff to order Capt. James A. Moss, 29th Inf., from Governors Island to Washington. While detailed at Washington Captain Moss was devoting most of his time to the reform of the paper work of the Army, and the Secretary of War desired to consult him upon some matters upon this subject which are before the War Department. But General Wood informed the Secretary of War that he has no authority to order Captain Moss to Washington. Captain Moss under the detached service provision is a "Manchu" and could not be brought to Washington by an order, even from the President, unless he were placed under arrest. The only other way to bring Captain Moss to Washington was to ask him to take leave of absence and come at his own expense. This was done, but it was necessary for Captain Moss to request his commander to grant him the leave. In this connection attention is called to the fact that President-elect Wilson under the detached service law will not be able to select any of the Manchus for his aid. The new President could detail an officer above the rank of captain, but he has no authority in this respect over a Manchu. Under the detached service provision the President is no longer the commander of the Army as provided for in the Constitution.

The Army and Navy Club of Washington, D.C., Nov. 22, 1910, authorized the issue of \$400,000 five per cent. bonds. Of these \$300,000 were sold, exclusively to members of the club, to obtain the means for building and furnishing the new clubhouse, and \$100,000 were reserved for the payment of a purchase money first mortgage. These reserved bonds are now being issued to obtain the means for paying the first mortgage, which when cancelled will make the whole issue of \$400,000 a first lien on the property. The finance committee in a statement just issued say: "The club's net surplus, above all liabilities, is \$172,341.58; that for the month of September, the first complete month in the new building, there has been added to surplus a sum of \$1,296.35, which represents the net profit on the month's business over and above all operating expenses and all interest and other charges." In the two months following the opening of the new clubhouse forty-eight resident and sixty-four non-resident members have been added to the club, making the present total 526 resident and 2,774 non-resident members. The finance committee, Gen. John A. Johnston, Lieut. Col. David L. Brainerd, U.S.A., Paymaster, David M. Addison, U.S.N., say: "The new club was opened in all departments without ceremony on Aug. 9, 1912. The opinion of members and visitors appears to be that the club is now eminently dignified, comfortable and satisfactory in all respects. All payments on the building, furniture and fixtures have now been made with the exception of a small amount on account of reservations on certain contracts not yet due."

Comdr. Josiah S. McKean, U.S.N., of the Naval War College, delivered a lecture Jan. 20 on "War and Strategy" before the second session of the Naval War College extension in the National Museum Building in Washington. Commander McKean referred to the difficulty of maintaining a continuous policy in a democracy as compared with a monarchy. "The best suggestion that I have heard as to how to bring about efficient coordination and therefore intelligent co-operation in both peace and war," Commander McKean said, "was made by Major Jadin, Engineer Corps, U.S.A., that we go back to a single department of national defense headed by the Secretary of War, with the Army section headed by the Chief of Staff, and the Navy section by the aid for operations. This would provide for joint effort under single control, would prevent duplication of effort and expense, would increase efficiency and would result in the president and council of national defense getting advice from a single course and Congress being asked for a single appropriation to cover the combined budget for national defense."

The scene of the latest rebel activity in Mexico having shifted to Vera Cruz, the U.S. gunboat *Wheeling*, Comdr. B. F. Hutchinson, was intercepted by wireless near Key West on Jan. 21 and ordered to make all speed to the Mexican port. It was expected that the U.S.S. *Denver* would arrive at Acapulco on Jan. 22 to afford protection to Americans on the west coast. The rebel general Aguilar is in the mountains back of Cordoba, in the Vera Cruz district. It had been thought that the capture of Felix Diaz, relative of ex-President Porfirio Diaz, some weeks ago, would end the activity of the revolutionists. Lloyd C. Griscom left Mexico City on Jan. 21 for the United States, after making an appeal to the Interior Department for protection for the Northwestern Railway.

The Chief of the Quartermaster Corps has no intention of consolidating the present eligible list for (old) post commissary sergeants and the (old) post quartermaster sergeants. These lists will be continued until they are exhausted, vacancies in what used to be the post commissary sergeants being filled from the existing list of those eligible for these offices. And the same policy will be pursued in treating the eligibles for the (old) post quartermaster sergeants. After these lists have been exhausted and a new examination is conducted in all probability all of the non-commissioned officers of this class will be placed in a single line. Then there will be one examination for quartermaster sergeants. An

effort has been made to pursue the same policy that is followed with the commissioned officers in treating the non-commissioned officers of the consolidated supply departments.

A company of the 29th Infantry marched from Fort Porter to the foot of Erie street at Buffalo, N.Y., Jan. 18, and seized that part of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western coal trestle which, the Government alleges, encroaches on Federal property. The land is fifteen feet in depth, extending along about 1,000 feet of the harbor entrance and is worth several hundred thousand dollars. It has been the subject of litigation between the railroad and the Government for twenty years. The property was seized by the Federal troops upon the recommendation of John Lord O'Brian, United States attorney. He recently submitted a report to Attorney General Wickersham covering the status of the fight for possession of the property, and on Jan. 18 R. C. Strickland, Assistant Attorney General, went to Buffalo with sealed orders from the Secretary of War to the commandant at Fort Porter. These orders directed Colonel Truitt to place his whole force under the direction of Mr. O'Brian and Mr. Strickland. The soldiers marched upon the dock equipped for an indefinite stay. The next move, Mr. O'Brian said, rests with the railroad people and unless they move quickly, he added, the trestle will be torn down.

Contract plans for the construction of two fuel ships, each to cost \$1,140,000, exclusive of armor and armament, were signed by the Secretary of the Navy Jan. 20. The vessels were authorized by an act of Congress approved Aug. 22 last, the act providing that both be constructed in navy yards. It has been decided to construct one at the Mare Island Navy Yard. The ships will be of the following dimensions: Length between perpendiculars, 450 feet; length over all, 475 feet; breadth, moulded, 56 feet; depth, moulded, 35 feet 9½ inches; mean draft, 26 feet 4 inches; mean trial displacement, 14,500 tons; designed maximum speed, full load, 14 knots; cargo fuel capacity, 7,554 tons. Primarily the vessels are designed for carrying oil. They may, however, be utilized for carrying coal. They will be driven by twin screws, reciprocating engines, the boilers to be of the oil burning, water tube type.

Wireless messages were sent between Sayville, L.I., and Nauen, near Berlin, Germany, on Jan. 17, a distance of 4,000 miles. Among those in the party at the Sayville station were Comdr. W. H. G. Bullard, U.S.N., and Lieut. Comdr. D. W. Todd, U.S.N. This radio communication which was effected without relaying holds the record to date for distance covered without relaying. The Telefunken plant at Nauen is one of the finest in the world. The tower is about as high as the Washington Monument or more than 500 feet. Previously it had been necessary to relay all messages to Nauen. While at times the sounds were indistinctly heard in the receiver the message from Nauen came in as if carried on a gusty wind, occasionally registered its words with startling distinctness. Radio experts believe that this is by no means the limit of wireless communication and that further achievements may be looked for.

The creation of a Southern Division is one of the features of the reorganization scheme that has practically been decided upon by the War Department. This will be done by taking a large part of the Central Division, and possibly a part of the Western Division. The change is deemed advisable on account of the large amount of travel required of the commander of the Central Division and the delays in correspondence in the administration of the divisions. Brig. Gen. T. H. Bliss will probably be assigned to command the new division, and his headquarters will be located at San Antonio, Texas, temporarily.

Col. William C. Gorgas, Med. Corps, U.S.A., head of the sanitary work in the Panama Canal Zone, arrived in Washington Jan. 20 from Guayaquil, Ecuador, where he went recently to prepare plans for cleansing that port, known for many years past as the "pest hole of the Pacific." "I found conditions at Guayaquil similar to those which we met at Havana when we went there some years ago to rid it of fever," Colonel Gorgas said. "There seems to me no reason why Guayaquil cannot be made as safe a harbor from the health point of view as any other."

The President has approved the sentence of dismissal awarded by general court-martial in the case of 2d Lieut. Sim L. Feist, 30th U.S. Inf., who was recently tried in Alaska and convicted of charges of embezzlement of funds from the post exchange, false entries in the post exchange books and false statements and reports with regard to the same. Lieutenant Feist was born in Ohio and appointed from the Army. He served as an enlisted man in the 13th Infantry from March, 1908, to August, 1910, when appointed second lieutenant in the 30th Infantry.

The illness of Major William J. L. Lyster, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who was taken down with typhoid fever at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., is attracting considerable interest among medical authorities. Major Lyster had typhoid fever more than twenty years ago, and it was supposed that he was immune. On this account the Major did not take the prophylactic treatment. His is the only typhoid case at the post.

Governor Sulzer, of New York, declared on Jan. 23 that every effort would be made to make the Blauvelt rifle range safe before steps are taken to abandon it. He said the range had been closed by reason of the complaints of the residents of Rockland county that stray bullets had made life unsafe. He has ordered an inspection to be made on Jan. 27.

The prospects of securing an appropriation of \$250,000 for the enlargement of the Rock Island Arsenal are said to be excellent. This appropriation, if it is authorized, will be attached to the Sundry Civil bill.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Brig. Gen. George R. Smith, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., will be retired on his own application from Feb. 15, 1913, after more than forty-two years' service. He has been granted leave from Jan. 23 to the date of his retirement.

Col. Carrol A. Devol, whose nomination to be brigadier general in the Quartermaster Corps of the Army has been sent to the Senate, will succeed General Smith. General Devol is known as a very able officer, and first entered the Service Sept. 1, 1879, as a second lieutenant. He was appointed captain and A.Q.M. Aug. 21, 1896, and during the war with Spain served as a major and also as lieutenant colonel in the Q.M.D. of Volunteers. He reached the grade of major and Q.M. in the Army May 5, 1902; lieutenant colonel and D.Q.M.G., Oct. 31, 1909, and was promoted colonel Sept. 22, 1911. He has been a member of the General Staff, and his last assignment to duty was at Culebra, Canal Zone.

Lieut. Col. William H. Allaire, 7th U.S. Inf., will be retired upon his own application from May 3, 1913, after more than thirty-five years' service. He has been granted leave from Feb. 1 to the date of his retirement. He was last on duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Med. Dir. Daniel N. Bertolette, U.S.N., who was retired for age on Jan. 22, 1913, was born in Oley township, Pa., in 1851. He graduated in medicine at the Jefferson Medical College in 1872, and afterward performed hospital service in Philadelphia. He was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Navy in 1873 and has seen service throughout the world. He has represented the Medical Corps of the Navy at many conventions at home and abroad, and by reason of his recognized special ability for the work was designated by President Harrison to carry to the rulers of the South American republics the invitation on the part of the United States to take part in the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. His signal success in that duty was rewarded by appointment to Admiral Selfridge's staff, representing the United States at the coronation of Czar Nicholas in 1896. His last and probably final sea duty was that of fleet surgeon of the Asiatic Fleet in the Philippines and adjacent waters, during which service he had the care of the health of some 7,000 men and officers. In the course of his official life the doctor has had occasion to attend a great number of ceremonies, and has had audience with many foreign potentates. Medical Director Bertolette was a delegate to the Thirteenth International Medical Congress in Paris in 1900, and also a delegate to the Ninth International Hygienic and Demographic Congress at the same place in that year. He reached the rank of medical director in 1905, and his last assignment to duty was in Washington, D.C.

Paymr. G. M. Stackhouse, U.S.N., who was placed on the retired list from Jan. 17, 1913, for disability in the line of duty, was born in South Carolina July 17, 1873, and was appointed in the Navy April 13, 1899. He has been under medical treatment at the Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Ensign Earl W. Jukes, U.S.N., who was placed on the retired list Jan. 20, 1913, for physical disability, has been under treatment for some time at the Naval Hospital in Washington, D.C. He has been suffering from trouble with the drum of one of his ears, which was injured by concussion in target practice. Ensign Jukes was born in Illinois, and entered the Navy June 9, 1904.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Marguerite Little and Lieut. John S. Wood, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., were married in Oklahoma City, Okla., Dec. 20, 1912.

The marriage of Lieut. Charles P. Hollingsworth, 4th U.S. Field Art., and Mrs. Pauline Buck Hyatt, daughter of Major and Mrs. Beaumont B. Buck, 13th U.S. Inf., which occurred in the Southern Islands, Philippines, Dec. 11, 1912, is announced in our Fort William McKinley letter of Dec. 17 in this issue, page 655.

The garrison at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., was greatly surprised Saturday morning, Jan. 18, to hear that Lieut. Duncan G. Richart, 10th U.S. Cav., and Miss Gladys McConahay had been quietly married in Essex Junction Friday evening. Miss McConahay, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Sears, writes a correspondent, "was a very popular young lady. Mrs. Richart is quite a musician, and is warmly welcomed in the regiment."

The wedding of Miss Helen McKee and P.A. Surg. Myron C. Baker, U.S.N., was quietly solemnized at the home of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Ellen Brew, in Vallejo, Cal., Jan. 14, 1913, the Rev. John Barrett, rector of the Church of the Ascension, Protestant Episcopal, reading the service in the presence of the relatives and a few intimate friends of the couple. The decorations of the house were of green and white. The bride was gowned in a handsome creation of broche charmeuse and wore the orange blossoms worn by her mother. Her only attendant was Miss Tay Halford, of Oakland, while Lieut. James J. Manning, U.S.N., was best man. Surg. and Mrs. Baker will spend their honeymoon in Los Angeles and vicinity. Surgeon Baker is a brother of Mrs. Burt L. Jenness, wife of P.A. Surgeon Jenness, U.S.N.

Lieut. Selden B. Kennedy, U.S.M.C., and Miss Jessie Virginia McConaha were married at Manila, P.I., Dec. 7, 1912.

Capt. William A. Burnside, U.S.A., and Mrs. Olive Bell Warnack, of Los Angeles, were married by Justice of the Peace Solon Bryan at San Diego, Cal., Jan. 9, 1913. Captain Burnside is Military Attaché of the American Embassy at the City of Mexico. His bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Clark, of Los Angeles.

The marriage of Miss Dorothy Agnes Young, daughter of the late William Young, of Milwaukee, Wis., one time Governor of that state, to Capt. Edward Taylor Witherspoon, U.S.N., retired, took place in Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 15, 1913. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Cortland Whitehead, and was followed by a breakfast at the Duquesne Club.

Lieut. Walter B. Decker, U.S.N., son of Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Decker, jr., of Montclair, N.J., was married to Miss Edna Vivian Rosasco, daughter of Mrs. William Rosasco, of Pensacola, Fla., in the First Presbyterian Church, Pensacola, by the pastor, Rev. A. S. Moffett, Jan. 14, 1913, before a large assembly. Miss Rosasco had as her attendants her aunt, Mrs. Peter Rosasco, as

matron of honor; her sister, Miss Ada Rosasco, as maid of honor; Miss Laura Doughty and Miss Catherine Roach, both of New York; Miss Susie Martin, Miss Frances Beard and her younger sister, Miss Barbara Rosasco, as bridesmaids. Lieutenant Decker was attended by Lieut. Vaughn Coman, U.S.N., as best man, and the groomsmen included Dr. Harry Ryerson Decker, a brother of the bridegroom; Lieut. William T. Boyd, U.S.A., Ensign E. H. McKitterick, U.S.N., and Mr. William Rosasco, brother of the bride. Katherine Eitzen and Jack Brown were flower girl and ring bearer, respectively. The church was elaborately decorated, palms and other foliage plants being used in the body of the church and on the altar. The bride wore a gown of white duchesse satin. Panels of point lace on either side were carried to the back, where they were confined with pearl and rhinestone ornaments. The low, round neck was outlined with pearl and rhinestone beadings. The veiling of tulle which was used on the gown was caught with orange blossoms, and the bridal flowers were used also in graceful tracery on the left side and about the Juliette cap. The bride's only jewels were an exquisite diamond necklace sent as a wedding gift from Genoa, Italy, by Mr. Albert Rosasco, an uncle of the bride, and a diamond brooch, a gift of the groom. Her flowers were a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Before the entrance of the bridal party and during the ceremony selections on the cello, with violin accompaniment, were played by Capt. J. W. C. Abbott, U.S.A., of Fort Barrancas, and two violinists, the church organist playing the "Lohengrin" march and Mendelssohn's march. An impressive feature of the ceremony was the unseathing of the sabers of the bridegroom's brother officers, Lieutenant Decker and his bride passing down the aisle under crossed swords. After the reception which followed the church ceremony Lieutenant Decker and his bride left for New Orleans, to make the sea trip from there to New York on their honeymoon.

A correspondent sends us the following marriage note, but omits to mention where the marriage took place: "Miss Bernardine Williams, daughter of Mrs. J. C. Henderson, Ardmore avenue, was married Jan. 14 to Ensign Harold A. Waddington, U.S.N., the Rev. Baker P. Lee, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, officiating. White rosebuds and ferns were arranged about the living rooms where the couple stood during the ceremony, and the bride, who wore her going-away gown of canary-colored cloth and gold lace, carried a bouquet of orchids with lilies of the valley. Mrs. Robert M. Hiddleston, who attended her sister as matron of honor, wore lavender broadcloth and carried an armful of white rosebuds. Lieut. C. C. Baughman, U.S.N., assisted as best man. Following the marriage breakfast was served. The table centerpiece was a sea of white and pink roses, upon which rested a floral battleship, while smart bows of tulle added to the pleasing decorative effect. The place-cards were ornamented with hand-painted sketches of double hearts and rosebuds. After returning from a honeymoon trip through the North Ensign and Mrs. Waddington will go to San Diego, Cal., where Ensign Waddington is to rejoin the U.S.S. Colorado."

Capt. James Fuller McKinley, 11th U.S. Cav., and Mrs. McKinley announce the marriage of their cousin, Marjorie McKinley Morse, to Lieut. Emanuel Villard Heidt, 9th U.S. Inf., Dec. 16, 1912, at Greensbury, Ind.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh M. Woods, of Old Point, Va., have issued invitations to the wedding of their daughter, Lucile, to Lieut. Levin H. Campbell, jr., Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., on Feb. 4, at the Church of the Centurion, Fort Monroe, Va. The wedding will be followed by a small reception at the home of the bride, to which only the relatives and a few intimate friends have been invited.

Lieut. William Willis Boddie, 2d U.S. Inf., and Miss Helen St. Clair Scott, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. David Cunningham Scott, of Kingston, S.C., were married at the home of the bride on Dec. 18, 1912. Lieutenant Boddie will be retired from the active service on Feb. 12 next, and will resume the practice of law in his home town, Louisville, N.C.

The engagement has just been announced in Baltimore of Miss Eleanor Douglas Wise, daughter of the late Comdr. Frederick May Wise, U.S.N., to the Duke de Richelieu. The ceremony will be performed on Feb. 8 by Cardinal Gibbons in the Cathedral at Baltimore, and will be followed by a breakfast at the Stratford Hotel. Miss Wise has recently returned to this country after an absence of five years abroad, mostly spent in Paris, where the romantic courtship began. The Duke is a son of the Princess of Monaco, whom he and his bride will visit at Monte Carlo during their wedding trip.

Senator and Mrs. George T. Oliver have sent out invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Jean, and Lieut. Comdr. Edward McCauley, jr., U.S.N., which will take place at St. John's Church, in Washington, D.C., at noon on Feb. 8. Mrs. J. Hopkins Smith, of New York, will be matron of honor. Mrs. Smith was formerly Miss Polly Morton, daughter of the late Mr. Paul Morton. Lieutenant Commander McCauley will have as his best man Mr. William F. Hitt, and the ushers will be Lieut. Comdr. Cyrus R. Miller, U.S.N., Surg. Karl Ohnesorg, U.S.N., Lieut. John P. Jackson, U.S.N., Mr. Augustus Oliver, brother of the bride; Mr. Frederick Hale, Mr. Clarence Hay and Mr. Reginald Huidekoper.

Mrs. F. H. Knight, of 9 Argyle street, Rochester, N.Y., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Marjorie Knight, to Lieut. Thom Catron, 23d U.S. Inf.

"The society event of the week," writes a correspondent at Port Townsend, Wash., Jan. 17, "was the wedding of Mrs. Eisenbeis and Capt. John Law Hughes, Coast Art. Corps, of Fort Flagler, at the Eisenbeis home. The bride was very dainty in a charming gown of pale blue broadened satin, and carried a shower bouquet of orchids. The matron of honor was Mrs. F. M. Dunwoody. Capt. John Storck, C.A.C., of Fort Worden, acted as best man. The house was beautifully decorated with an abundance of red carnations, the Artillery color, and Oregon grape leaves. Chaplain Edmund P. Easterbrook, C.A.C., performed the ceremony, and the 6th Artillery orchestra from behind a screen of palms played many beautiful strains, which added greatly to the impressiveness of the occasion. After a collation was served Capt. and Mrs. Hughes left for a short trip. The bride's going-away gown was of brown chiffon broadcloth. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Welch, Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, Miss Hilda Eisenbeis, Miss Kathryn Hughes, Miss J. Eisenbeis, Mr. Otto Eisenbeis; from Fort Worden, Col. and Mrs. Bailey, Major and Mrs. Vestal, Major and Mrs. Bartlett, Capt. and Mrs. Storck, Capt. and Mrs. Kimmel, Captain Woods; from Fort Flagler, Major and Mrs. Hagood, Chaplain and Mrs. Easterbrook, Capt. and Mrs. Hyde, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Leary, Lieutenant Austin; from Fort Casey, Col. and Mrs. Hayden, Capt. and Mrs. Newton; from Port Townsend, Senior Capt. and Mrs. Dunwoody, U.S.R.C.S., Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Trumbull, Lieut.

and Mrs. Lawton, U.S.N., Dr. and Mrs. House, Mr. Hill and Mr. Tibbals."

Gunner Godfrey P. Schurz, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. California, was united in marriage with Miss Helen M. White, of Portland, Ore., Dec. 26, 1912, in the Presbyterian Church, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. A wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's parents at 6137 Forty-third avenue. Miss Mame Howerton, of Portland, was bridesmaid, and Pay Clerk A. S. Freedman, of the U.S.S. Pittsburgh, at Bremerton, Wash., was best man.

Mr. Bleecker Miller, son of the late Col. Alexander Macomb Miller, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., was married to Miss Dorothy Forster, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick P. Forster, in the Unitarian Church, Milton, Mass., Jan. 18, 1913.

RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. Caroline Buck Lupton, wife of Leslie Lupton and mother of P.A. Paymr. Robert B. Lupton, U.S.N., died at her home, 39 Brunswick avenue, Rahway, N.J., Jan. 20, 1913.

Mr. Walter Brooks Stickney, father of Comdr. H. O. Stickney, U.S.N., died at Hollis, N.H., recently, in his eighty-fifth year.

Admiral von Hollmann, formerly Imperial Minister of Marine of Germany, from 1890 until 1897, died at Berlin Jan. 21, 1913, at the age of seventy-three. On leaving the Ministry of Marine he was placed on half pay as a full admiral.

Mrs. John Wilkes, who died on Jan. 18, 1913, in Charlotte, N.C., of pneumonia, at the age of eighty-six years, married her cousin, John Wilkes, son of Admiral Charles Wilkes. She was Miss Jane Renwick Smedberg, granddaughter of Mrs. Renwick, friend of Washington Irving, and the heroine of two poems by Burns.

Mrs. William Robertson Letcher, mother of the wife of Capt. F. W. Hersher, U.S.A., retired, died in Macon, Ga., Jan. 4, 1913.

Mr. J. W. Osburn, father of Lieut. F. W. Osburn, jr., U.S.N., died at Eugene, Ore., Jan. 17, 1913.

Mrs. Isaac R. Lane, mother of Lieut. Col. Rufus H. Lane, U.S.M.C., died at Berkeley, Cal., Jan. 9, 1913.

Rev. Montgomery Schuyler Woodruff, father of Capt. W. S. Woodruff, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, and of Mrs. A. H. Bailey, wife of Lieut. A. H. Bailey, 13th U.S. Inf., died at Clarksville, Ark., Jan. 4, 1913.

Mr. Joseph Stewart, jr., son of the late Lieut. Col. Joseph Stewart, U.S.A., and brother of Col. William F. Stewart, U.S.A., died at Oakland, Cal., Jan. 15, 1913.

Mrs. Meta Craig Biddle, widow of Capt. James S. Biddle, U.S.N., died Jan. 18, 1913, of general debility, at her home, No. 1714 Locust street, Philadelphia, Pa. She is survived by her daughters, the Misses Jane C. and Meta C. Biddle, and two granddaughters, Mrs. Charles West Churchman and Mrs. Crozier Robinson, whose father was Mrs. Meta Craig Biddle's only son, Mr. Nicholas Biddle, who died in 1888. Mrs. Biddle was born in Philadelphia in 1825. She was the daughter of Mr. Nicholas Biddle, president of the United States Bank.

"The sad news of the death of Mr. C. W. Mailley, midshipman, U.S.N., resigned, at his home, 1263 Pearl street, Denver, Colo., on Jan. 3," writes a correspondent, "will grieve his former associates, who are familiar with his four years' struggle with tuberculosis. Mr. Mailley entered the Naval Academy in 1905 with the class of 1909, and made an excellent record. His genial personality made him one of the most popular men in the brigade of midshipmen. He was a member of the Naval Academy Rifle Team for three years and represented the Academy at Camp Perry twice during this time. Three months before graduation tuberculosis developed, and he was transferred to the Naval Hospital at Las Animas, Colo. About one year ago he gave up hope of recovering sufficiently to remain in the Navy and resigned. He is survived by his wife." A notice of the death of Mr. Mailley appeared in our issue of Jan. 11.

In referring to the death of Lieut. Charles D. Galloway, U.S.N., retired, at Washington, D.C., Oct. 29, 1912, as noted in our issue of Nov. 2 last, a correspondent, "H. S. S." in the New York Churchman said, in part: "In his home he was a daily inspiration to the dear ones whom God had given him, a devoted husband and loving father. He was for several years a vestryman of St. Margaret's parish, rendering telling and enduring service there. In his class in the Naval Academy it is a fair question if any member was so generally loved as he or more highly respected. His influence for good there was as pervasive in the state as it was in the church. A veritable house-band knitting the family together in unbroken fellowship, a living stone in the fabric of the church, a citizen who lived in a spirit of the truest patriotism every day for the state, which is harder far than to die for it—this was his life."

Dr. Clinton Stevenson, surgeon, 8th Regiment, N.G. N.Y., and medical inspector in the city Department of Health, died at his home, 1372 Lexington avenue, New York city, Jan. 22, 1913, following an attack of pleurisy. Dr. Stevenson was a graduate of Trinity College and of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, studying also at the New York Hospital. For the last ten years Dr. Stevenson had been connected with the St. John's Hospital in Long Island City. He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution and of the New York Hospital Association. Dr. Stevenson is survived by his widow, a daughter and two sons. He first joined the military as an assistant surgeon of the 108th Regiment in June, 1898, and joined the 8th Regiment in April, 1899.

The Hon. James Lucian Gleaves, who died on Jan. 7, 1913, at his home in Wytheville, Va., was the father of Capt. Samuel R. Gleaves, 1st Cav., U.S.A.

The late Capt. Lucien Field Johnson, master of the steamer Rosecrans when she went down at the mouth of the Columbia River, Oregon, Jan. 7, 1913, was buried in the National Cemetery, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 13, with naval and Masonic honors. Chaplain Sydney K. Evans, U.S.N., officiated. A short service was held at the family residence, 29 Johnston avenue, in the Richmond district, for relatives and close friends early in the afternoon. The body was then escorted to the Richmond Masonic Hall and thence to the Presidio by the U.S. Naval Training Station band, Goat Island, and a detachment of sailors and marines from the cruiser Marblehead under charge of Lieut. B. G. Bartholow, U.S.N. Mission Lodge, No. 169, Free and Accepted Masons, of which Captain Johnson was a member, held a public funeral service in the Richmond Masonic Hall, which was crowded with friends of the family. Master John Hazlett rendered the Masonic funeral ritual. The

pallbearers were Capt. C. C. Moore, Chief Btsn. H. A. Stanley, Ensign Mosebacher, Ensign L. Holmes, Robert E. Allan and James Harris. Captain Johnson served on the U.S.S. Baltimore, of Dewey's fleet, at the battle of Manila. He was signal boy for Admiral Dewey at the time the Olympia went to Hong Kong, and the Admiral then shifted his flag to the Baltimore. He was but thirty years of age at the time of his death.

Mrs. Florence A. Scott, the widow of Major Douglas Marshall Scott, U.S.A., died very suddenly at Cobourg, Canada, on the night of Sunday, Jan. 19, 1913. Mrs. Scott was born in Buffalo, N.Y., but for many years had resided in Washington, spending, however, considerable time, particularly during the summer months, in Cobourg, Canada. Mrs. Scott is survived by her son, Mr. William L. Scott, of Erie, Pa., and her daughter, Mrs. William Carleton Watts, the wife of Lieutenant Commander Watts, U.S.N., now on duty in the Navy Department.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. M. H. Thomlinson, 23d Inf., at Berkeley, Cal., Jan. 14, 1913.

Capt. James H. Oliver, U.S.N., arrived at the La Forge cottage, Newport, R.I., Jan. 20, from Norfolk, Va.

A son was born at Fort George Wright, Washington, D.C., to the wife of Lieut. Robert P. Harbold, 25th U.S. Inf.

A son, David Ball, was born to the wife of Comdr. Walter Ball, U.S.N., retired, at Rochester, N.Y., Jan. 18, 1913.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. William E. Bennett, Jr., 25th U.S. Inf., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 17, 1913.

Rear Admiral Richardson Clover, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Clover gave a dinner for eighteen guests in Washington, D.C., Jan. 20.

A daughter was born at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Jan. 15, 1913, to Capt. Charles G. Lawrence, 11th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Lawrence.

Mrs. Wilder, wife of Major William T. Wilder, U.S.N., is spending the winter in Florida with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Victor M. Watkins.

A son, John Eidell Slaughter, was born to the wife of Lieut. H. H. Slaughter, 14th U.S. Inf., at Fort Missoula, Mont., Dec. 16, 1912.

Capt. Arthur M. Shipp, 20th U.S. Inf., who has been visiting his father at his old home, Lexington, Va., has returned to his post, Fort Douglas, Salt Lake City. Captain Shipp has recently returned from a brief assignment of duty in the Hawaiian Islands.

Among the invited guests to attend the reception given on New Year's Day by Princess Kawanakoa, of Honolulu, in honor of her birthday were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cowles, Capt. Frank B. Edwards, Capt. and Mrs. Clifford Game, Col. Wilber E. Wilder, Lieut. and Mrs. Kneeland S. Snow.

Capt. and Mrs. J. N. Straat, 29th U.S. Inf., are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. William Roberts, of The Colonial, Columbus, Ohio, and from there will go to St. Louis, to visit Judge O'Neil Ryan and family, before going to Evansville, Ind., where Captain Straat has been detailed as recruiting officer.

Miss Marion Leutze, daughter of Rear Admiral Eugene H. C. Leutze, U.S.N., and Miss Esther Denny, daughter of Col. Frank S. Denny, U.S.M.C., were among the attendants at the marriage of Miss Alice Vandergrift and Mr. George A. Garrett, of Chicago, in Washington, D.C., on Saturday, Jan. 18.

Major Munroe McFarland, U.S.A., has concluded an inspection of the Serbian battlefields on behalf of the American Government. He started on his home journey from Belgrade Jan. 20. Major McFarland speaks in high terms of the courtesy of the military authorities and the excellence of the Serbian soldiers.

Among the guests at an interesting "at home," given by Mrs. Champ Clark, wife of the Speaker of the House, at Washington, D.C., Jan. 15, in honor of the members of the recent Congressional party that went to Panama during the Christmas holidays, and of which she and Miss Clark were members, were Gen. and Mrs. Gordon, Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Murray, U.S.A.

Mrs. Rogers, wife of Gen. William Pennock Rogers, was hostess at auction bridge at the Washington Club, Washington, D.C., last Saturday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Todd, wife of Col. Albert Todd, and Mrs. Boniface, wife of Capt. J. J. Boniface. Mrs. Rogers was assisted by Mrs. Gordon, wife of Gen. David S. Gordon, Mrs. Rogers, wife of Col. Harry L. Rogers, Mrs. Kerr, wife of Col. James F. Kerr, and Miss Bessie Johnson.

Mrs. Harry George gave a luncheon and dance on Jan. 16 at the Gotham Hotel for her daughter, Miss Elizabeth George, who was in New York from Ogontz School. Among those present were Miss Lawson, Miss Hazel Hopkins, Miss Helen Perkins, Miss Margaret Wagstaff, Miss Irene Gerkin, Miss Hill, Miss Elma Collins, Mr. Ellis Morrison, Mr. Prentiss Selby, Mr. Albert Kelly, Mr. Maynard Ivison, Mr. Berens Waters, Mr. James Beck, Mr. Kelleher.

As a farewell token of esteem and affection, the enlisted men of Co. D, 29th U.S. Inf., at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., on Jan. 13, 1913, presented to Capt. J. N. Straat, who has served with them for the past three years, a very handsome silver loving cup, appropriately engraved. Lieutenant Robb made the presentation speech, after which a hop was enjoyed. Captain Straat left the following day to take up his new duties as recruiting officer at Evansville, Ind.

One of the features at a concert given in the ballroom at Sherry's, New York city, Jan. 15, under the patronage of Mrs. William E. Corey, was the singing of Mrs. Benjamin S. Berry, wife of 1st Lieut. B. S. Berry, U.S.M.C. Many people very prominent in society were present. Those invited from the navy party included Capt. and Mrs. L. S. Van Duzer, U.S.N.; Col. and Mrs. John A. Lejeune, U.S.M.C.; Capt. and Mrs. J. T. Bootes, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Cluverius, U.S.N., and Surg. and Mrs. Huff, U.S.N.

The 10th U.S. Cavalry library is in receipt of a handsomely printed book prepared by the Hon. Gherardi Davis, of New York, for private distribution. It is entitled "The Colors of the United States Army." Its attractiveness is due in large measure to the assistance of Mrs. Gherardi. Capt. R. J. Fleming and his family have received a hearty welcome upon their return to the post. Captain Fleming has been on duty at the Army Service Schools since last September. Lieutenant Riggs and family have returned to the post from West Point, where Lieutenant Riggs has been instructor in military law.

Miss Dorothy Anderson, daughter of Med. Dir. Frank Anderson, U.S.N., was hostess at bridge in Washington Jan. 21.

A son, William Hart Hanson, was born to the wife of 2d Lieut. A. W. Hanson, 5th U.S. Cav., at Honolulu, H.T., on Dec. 21, 1912.

Miss Alexandrine Fitch, daughter of the late Chief Engr. Henry W. Fitch, U.S.N., is spending several weeks visiting in New Haven, Conn.

Major Carroll D. Buck, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Buck are receiving congratulations on the recent birth of a daughter at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

Mrs. Phipps, wife of Lieut. F. H. Phipps, Jr., U.S.A., of Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., is the house guest of Brig. Gen. William L. Marshall, U.S.A., and Mrs. Marshall in Washington, D.C.

Lieut. James E. Runcie, U.S.A., retired, has returned to Havana, Cuba, after several months spent in the North, in New York, at his former home in Cleveland and at Rochester, Minn., where he underwent an operation on his throat.

Miss Marjorie Aleshire, daughter of Major Gen. James B. Aleshire, U.S.A., and Mrs. Aleshire, is visiting at Pensacola, Fla. Miss Dorothy Aleshire, their debutante daughter, will go on a trip to Panama with Col. and Mrs. Goethals on Jan. 28.

The Misses Greble, daughters of Col. Edwin St. J. Greble, U.S.A., gave a luncheon, followed by a bridge party of six tables, at their O street residence, in Washington, D.C., on Jan. 22. Mrs. Frank Poe and Miss Ruggles presided at the tea table.

Mrs. Robert R. Ralston, wife of Captain Ralston, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., has sent out cards for a tea to meet Mrs. Frederick Strong, wife of Lieutenant Strong, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., on Feb. 1, at five o'clock, at the Cordova, in Washington, D.C.

Capt. James Parsons Robinson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Robinson will give a dinner at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., Jan. 26, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Ord Preston. Mrs. Preston was formerly Miss Caroline Murray, daughter of Major Gen. Arthur Murray, U.S.A.

Mrs. Harry Taylor, wife of Lieut. Col. Harry Taylor, U.S.A., entertained at a bridge party of seven tables at her Q street residence, in Washington, Jan. 21. Mrs. William W. Wotherspoon, wife of General Wotherspoon, U.S.A., and Mrs. Connor, wife of Major William D. Connor, assisted at the tea table.

Major Gen. James B. Aleshire, U.S.A., and Mrs. Aleshire entertained at dinner in Washington Jan. 21, when their guests included the Secretary of War and Mrs. Stimson, Miss Mabel Boardman, Representative and Mrs. Weeks, Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, U.S.N., and Mrs. Andrews, Dr. and Mrs. Wilmer and Brig. Gen. James Allen, U.S.A.

Mrs. Junius Wilson MacMurray, widow of Captain MacMurray, U.S.A., and Miss Ethel MacMurray, who are "at home" on Mondays in January in Washington, D.C., had receiving with them on Monday, Jan. 20, Mrs. Robinson, wife of Capt. James Parsons Robinson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Barnhardt, wife of Capt. George C. Barnhardt, U.S.A.

Ex-Gov. Judson Harmon, accompanied by Mrs. Harmon, left New York for Europe this week, where he will stay several months and will look over the military forces of European countries. After visits to the more peaceful of the European states Governor Harmon expects to run down to Constantinople and observe at first hand the effect of the war between the Balkan allies and the Turks.

Capt. A. P. Niblack, American Naval Attaché, gave a déjeuner at Berlin, Germany, Jan. 18, for Rear Admiral and Mrs. F. E. Chadwick, U.S.N. Among those present were the American Ambassador and Dr. Solf, the German Colonial Minister; Gen. and Mrs. Thackara, Capt. and Mrs. Mensing, Capt. and Mrs. Hoffmann, Dr. and Mrs. C. S. Minot, Prof. and Mrs. W. M. Sloan, Capt. and Mrs. Bjornstad.

The Fort Sheridan quartette was so well received in the moving picture entertainment in the gymnasium, Jan. 21, that the quartette has been engaged to sing again. The attendance to the picture shows has been increasing since the beginning. From 200 to 300 soldiers remain in the post to see the new pictures each evening in preference to attending the higher priced palaces of amusement in the locality. Magallies and Fields, of the 27th Infantry, are rehearsing a play. First Sergeant Burroughs will have his class of acrobats appear soon.

In old Roxbury, Norfolk county, Mass., incorporated in 1630, now a district of the city of Boston, there are exactly one hundred streets, parks, squares or thoroughfares bearing the names of a like number of commissioned officers who served with Massachusetts troops during the war of the Revolution, and whose military biographies have been made out by Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired. On Monday, Jan. 27, General Reade will deliver lectures about the military doings of Roxbury military men in the patriot army before Roxbury Chapter, Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution, whereof Frank Edward Granger is the president. General Reade is the historian of the State Society, S.A.R.

A dinner dance was given aboard the U.S.S. Colorado Jan. 7 at San Francisco by Lieut. C. C. Baughman, Ensigns Luckel, Bell and Thom. The table was beautifully decorated with roses and maiden hair fern. Overhead the chandeliers and overhead skylight were draped with greens. After dinner a dance was given on the quarterdeck which was draped with flags and closed in all around. Those present were Mrs. Peters, Miss Peters, Miss Meigs, Miss Salisbury, Miss Lansing, Miss Doe, Miss Macadam, Miss Redding, the Misses Pennell, Miss Nichol, Miss Strickler, Commander Bissett, Lieutenants Bulmer, Davis, Davy, Horner and Baughman, Mr. Doe, Dr. Baker, Ensigns Luckel, Bell, Thom, Melandy, Gresham, Waddington and Lieutenant Robinson, U.S.A.

President Taft accepted the resignation of Capt. Matthew E. Hanna, Cav., U.S.A., to take effect Jan. 15, 1913, and the Service has lost one of its best officers. Captain Hanna, who is a native of Ohio, was graduated from West Point June 11, 1897, being assigned as an additional second lieutenant to the 4th Cavalry. He was promoted June 28, 1897, second lieutenant, and was assigned to the 2d Cavalry; was promoted to first lieutenant in 1901, and captain, 3d Cavalry, in 1903. Captain Hanna served in Cuba with the 2d Cavalry in the Spanish-American War, being engaged in the battle of San Juan and the siege of Santiago. He is an honor graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, and also a graduate of the Staff College. Captain Hanna was appointed a member of the General Staff in 1910, and resigned from the Army to go into business in New York city.

Mrs. Martin, wife of Capt. Charles F. Martin, 15th U.S. Cav., of Fort Leavenworth, is convalescing from an operation which she underwent Jan. 18.

Capt. James A. Moss, U.S.A., gave an interesting talk to the officers of the 69th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., in the armory, New York city, Jan. 20, on the law as applied to riot duty.

Ensign W. G. Richardson, U.S.N., and wife, with their two sons, after three months in London and Paris were on Jan. 13 leaving for several months in Switzerland and Italy.

A daughter, Elizabeth Babcock, was born to the wife of Lieut. J. V. Babcock, U.S.N., at Southampton, England, Jan. 20, 1913. Lieutenant Babcock is traveling in Europe in connection with torpedoes.

Prof. William W. Henderson, U.S.N., retired, arrived at Palm Beach, Fla., Jan. 20, from Annapolis, Md., and Capt. George P. Cotton, U.S.A., retired, arrived from New York. They are at the Royal Poinciana Hotel.

A son, Howard Mabie, was born Jan. 7, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hamilton Judson, 36 West Concord avenue, Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. Judson was formerly Miss Nora Thornton Casey, the daughter of the late Col. J. S. Casey, 22d U.S. Inf.

Mrs. Joseph F. Gohn and Captain Gohn, 19th U.S. Inf., are spending a few days with his father, W. J. Gohn, 1767 North Thirty-eighth street, East St. Louis, Ill., while en route from Chicago to Captain Gohn's new station at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Fox at Washington, D.C., Jan. 14, 1913. Mr. Fox is a graduate of class 1909, Naval Academy, and now in business at St. Louis, Mo. Mrs. Fox will be remembered as the daughter of Dr. Swett, of Washington, D.C.

Among the guests at a dinner given by Mrs. Henry F. Dimock in Washington, D.C., Jan. 20, were Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Oliver, Major Gen. George L. Gillespie, U.S.A., retired, Brig. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, U.S.A., and Brig. Gen. William Crozier, U.S.A.

Mrs. Walter A. Bloedorn, wife of Dr. W. A. Bloedorn, U.S.N., entertained at the American Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan, recently, at a dinner of sixteen covers, in honor of Mrs. John Allan Dougherty, widow of Comdr. John Allan Dougherty, U.S.N. The dinner was followed by a dance at the Gaiety Theater.

One of the sleds in which Capt. Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer, successfully essayed the finding of the South Pole has been presented to the American Museum of Natural History. This institution also conferred upon the Captain, Jan. 20, through its executive committee, the title of Honorary Fellow.

Among those present at a dinner given by the Clover Club, of Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 17, in honor of President Taft, were Capt. A. W. Grant, U.S.N., commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard; Capt. J. A. Hoogewerf, U.S.N.; Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., retired; Comdr. Charles F. Preston, U.S.N.; Major T. L. Rhoads, U.S.A.

Secretary of War Stimson has approved plans formulated by Major James E. Normoyle, U.S.A., and Capt. H. F. Dalton, U.S.A., for the mammoth camp to shelter surviving Union and Confederate veterans who will meet at Gettysburg next July to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the battle. The camp will consist of about 54,000 tents, affording accommodations for between 60,000 and 70,000 veterans.

Brig. Gen. W. H. Bixby, Chief of Engineers, U.S.A., on Jan. 21, submitted an unfavorable report to Congress on a plan to dam up the head waters of the Ohio, Monongahela and Allegheny Rivers, involving an expense to the Government of \$20,000,000. The purpose of the reservoir is to prevent floods and aid navigation on the Ohio. General Bixby is opposed to the expenditure of such a large sum of money on the project.

Capt. Frank W. Kellogg, U.S.N., entertained at dinner on board the U.S.S. North Carolina at the Boston Navy Yard on Friday evening, Jan. 17, before the dance in the armory. His guests were: Commo. and Mrs. R. O. Bitler, Paymr. Graham M. Adeo, Mrs. I. T. Hagner, Mr. Roger Hoar, Mrs. L. Hamilton Gill, Lieut. David A. Weaver, Mrs. R. A. Burford, Jr., and Mrs. Arthur Pickering Almy.

Among the features of the annual dinner of the Architectural League in the Vanderbilt Gallery of the Fine Arts Building, New York city, Jan. 31, will be the official presentation to Col. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., by the president of the league, Mr. Breck Trowbridge, of a unique medal, specially designed to show the admiration of the members for the great achievements of the engineer of the Panama Canal. This is known as the annual President's Medal.

Capt. and Mrs. R. H. Williams, of Fort Hamilton, N.Y., gave a beautiful progressive dinner of twenty covers in honor of Col. and Mrs. I. N. Lewis Jan. 15. The color scheme for the different tables was pink, red and yellow—sweet peas, red carnations and jonquils being used with smilax in abundance. The other guests were Major and Mrs. Hess, Capt. and Mrs. Phisterer, Capt. and Mrs. Embick, Capt. and Mrs. Kitts, of the Infantry, Capt. and Mrs. Cooper, Capt. and Mrs. McKie, Lieut. and Mrs. Herman and Lieut. and Mrs. Grose.

Capt. and Mrs. C. L. J. Frohwitter, who are now stationed at Fort Banks, Boston, Mass., have had the misfortune to lose both their beautiful loyal dogs within the past four weeks. Both their collie "Laddie" and bull terrier "San Toy" died from pneumonia, due to the sudden change from the warm climate of San Antonio, Texas, to the cold climate of Boston. Mrs. Frohwitter, who has been ill herself, tried to save the last one, San Toy. She nursed him for three days faithfully, but to no avail. Both dogs have traveled all over the country and have been faithful companions to both Capt. and Mrs. Frohwitter, who are deeply grieved over their sudden deaths.

In an interesting leaflet telling of Congregational church work in Johnson county, Wyo., and describing the fine new First Church, Sheridan, Wyo., reference is made to the popular Chaplain of the 18th Infantry, U.S.A., as follows: "Difficult as the task would have been under normal conditions, it was made doubly so by the fact that during a large part of the building period, the church has been, by one misfortune and another, pastorless. Providentially, however, Chaplain Axton, of the Army post nearby, is not only a Congregational minister, but one who knows how to put great-hearted service into any task which his hands find to do. The Sheridan people are persuaded that if angels ever wear the uniform of a United States Army chaplain, one of them has strayed into their community. With buoyant hopefulness and clear vision, Chaplain Axton wrought with his fellow-members—preaching, praying and pushing until the goal was reached."

Col. Ira MacNutt, U.S.A., and Mrs. MacNutt are registered at Hotel d'Angleterre, Rome, Italy.

Lieut. Col. Herman Schrum, C.A.C., has been ordered home from the Philippines on account of ill health.

A son, James C. Pryor, jr., was born to the wife of Surg. James Chambers Pryor, U.S.N., at Washington, D.C., Jan. 12, 1913.

Col. Robert M. Thompson will leave Washington on Jan. 26 for Panama with a party of men. He will join Mrs. Thompson in Florida later.

Among the professors elected by the Board of Trustees of Cornell College is Lieut. Henry T. Bull, U.S.A., to be professor of military science and tactics.

Lieut. Col. Stephen L.H. Slocum, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Slocum will leave Washington in February for Panama and Cuba, and will return in April.

The birth of a son, George Edwards, jr., is announced to Mrs. Goodrich and Capt. George E. Goodrich, 30th U.S. Inf., on Jan. 8, 1913, at Fort William H. Seward, Alaska.

Comdr. William V. Pratt, U.S.N., and Mrs. Pratt took a party to see "The Red Widow" at Newport, R.I., Jan. 22, and then to their villa, in Gibbs avenue, for supper and a dance.

A unique memorial of Joseph Wait, lieutenant colonel of the Continental Army, has been presented to the Chicago Historical Society by one of his descendants, Mr. Horatio Loomis Wait.

Mrs. George W. Goethals, wife of Col. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., was the guest of honor at a luncheon of twelve covers given by Mrs. Stimson, wife of the Secretary of War, in Washington, Jan. 20.

Lieut. Col. William H. Johnston, 26th U.S. Inf., is at St. Anthony's Hospital, St. Louis, Mo., on leave from Fort Brady, Mich. Mrs. Johnston is recovering from a serious surgical operation had recently at the hospital named.

Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A., and Mrs. Greely are now in Florence, Italy, where many entertainments have been given in their honor. The Comtesse di Montjoye entertained at luncheon and dinner for them there last week.

Mrs. Edward Williams, of Milton, Mass., is visiting her father and sister, Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, U.S.A., retired, and Miss Katharine Wilson, at their home, 1305 Rodney street, Wilmington, Del., where she is being extensively entertained.

Lieut. and Mrs. E. H. Thompson spent the last weekend in Annapolis as the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Craven at Washington, D.C. Mrs. Craven entertained at luncheon and bridge, and Saturday evening, Jan. 20, took her guests to the officers' mask ball.

Mrs. George Barnett, wife of Colonel Barnett, U.S.M.C., while attending a ball at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 23, it is reported, lost a \$3,000 diamond pin. The pin was found later on the roadway in front of the sail loft, where the dance was held.

First Lieut. Thomas D. Sloan, 4th Field Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Sloan have taken an apartment at 1060 Beacon street, Boston, Mass., and will be at that address during the remainder of Lieutenant Sloan's detail as inspector-instructor of the Militia Field Artillery of New England.

A fire at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 21, destroyed the home of Lieut. A. Gibson, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Du Pont, entailing a loss of \$12,500. Lieutenant Gibson, Mrs. Gibson, their eight-year-old daughter and a negro servant fled in night clothing to the roof and were carried down ladders.

Among the passengers on board the steamer *Laurentic*, which left Havana, Cuba, Jan. 13 for Santiago de Cuba, are Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Sumner. They were en route to the scene of the battlefield of 1898, General Sumner having taken part in the campaign.

Comdr. Josiah S. McKean, U.S.N., of the Naval War College, who is temporarily on duty at the Army War College in Washington, D.C., delivered an instructive lecture Jan. 20 on "War and Policy" before the second session of the Naval War College Extension Course at the National Museum Building.

Capt. Henry Marcotte, U.S.A., and Mrs. Marcotte were hosts at a large tea at St. Augustine, Fla., on Jan. 14, which brought together many of the cottage contingent and guests at the various hotels. Major Gen. John R. Brooke, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Brooke are among the recent arrivals at St. Augustine, and are staying at the Alcazar.

Mrs. Macomb, wife of Brig. Gen. Montgomery M. Macomb, U.S.A., was the guest of honor at a tea given by Mrs. Charles Campbell at her residence on G street, in Washington, Jan. 17. Mrs. Henry T. B. Harris, wife of Paymaster General Harris, U.S.N., assisted at the tea table. Gen. and Mrs. Macomb will leave shortly for their post at Honolulu, Hawaii.

Mrs. J. L. Ackerson, Mrs. W. G. Fay and Mrs. E. S. Land gave a large reception on Jan. 18, 1913, in their apartments at the Belmont, 1831 Belmont road, Washington, D.C., in compliment to Mrs. McBride, wife of Naval Constr. L. B. McBride, U.S.N. They were assisted by Mrs. W. P. Biddle, Mrs. R. M. Watt, Mrs. R. H. Robinson and Mrs. J. W. Valiant. Music was furnished by an orchestra from the Marine Band.

Capt. and Mrs. E. H. Tillman entertained twelve tables at bridge in honor of Mrs. Edgar Hall Thompson, of Fort Adams, Friday, Jan. 24. Additional guests were invited in later for tea. Mrs. Philip Andrews, wife of Admiral Andrews, served the frappe; Mrs. Morgan Shuster the salad, and Mrs. Elliott Woods poured tea. Mrs. Woods will give a large bridge for Mrs. Thompson on Thursday, Jan. 30, at Stoneleigh Court.

Mrs. Biddle, wife of Major Gen. W. P. Biddle, Commandant, U.S. Marine Corps, on Jan. 22 held a reception and dance at the Marine Barracks, corner Eighth and G streets, S.E., Washington, D.C. Mrs. Biddle was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Cullup, wife of Hon. W. A. Cullup, of Indiana, and Mrs. Williams, wife of Major Dion Williams, U.S.M.C. Approximately six hundred guests were in attendance, among whom were members of Congress, residents of the District of Columbia, officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps and members of their families.

Major Gen. William P. Biddle, Commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps, and Mrs. Biddle entertained a theater party at the Belasco Theater Jan. 18 to see *Faversham* and his company in "Julius Caesar." Their guests were Senator and Mrs. Swanson, Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Young, Captain Wills, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Wills, Hon. George E. Foss, Major Williams, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Williams, Captain Winterhalter, U.S.N., and Mrs. Winterhalter, Captain Little, U.S.M.C., Hon. L. P. Padgett and Mrs. Padgett, Captain Hall, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Hall, Colonel Lauchheimer, Captain Lay, U.S.M.C., Hon. and Mrs.

S. J. Tribble, Lieut. and Mrs. Theall and Hon. and Mrs. Henry D. Clayton. After the theater there was a supper at the Commandant's house at the Marine Barracks.

Col. Stanhope E. Blunt, U.S.A., retired, has been appointed a member of the new transportation commission of Springfield, Mass. After the commission organized Colonel Blunt was chosen its chairman. An order was passed authorizing the commission to spend from time to time such money as may be necessary in its investigation of the river front, bridge, railroad, railway, navigation and street problems. Empowered to represent the city, the new commission will negotiate with the railroads on the question of rearrangement of the tracks in and out of Springfield and of remodeling or rebuilding the Union Station.

Lieut. Comdr. R. C. Bulmer, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bulmer, who entertained a large house party at the Naval Academy over Sunday, Jan. 19, were hosts at a dinner dance in honor of their guests on Jan. 18. The guests were Miss Helen Taft, Miss Julia Meyer, Miss Alys Meyer, Miss Gladys Ingalls, Miss Andrews, Mrs. William Foss-ton, of Philadelphia, Miss Anita Phipps, Mrs. Frank Phipps, Mrs. Cary Langhorne, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Castleman, Mr. Arthur Conover, of Philadelphia, Mr. Webb Offutt, of Birmingham, Mr. Dodge, Lieutenants Bagley, McNair, Poteet, McClintic, Dortch, Wilcox, Andrews, Mr. Almiral, of New York, and Miss Esther Cleveland.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., was a guest at the Jewellers' 24-Karat Club, at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York city, Jan. 17, and in a speech went on to say: "We are an unmilitary people. Unmilitary because we have made no preparation for war. We have greatly improved our Militia and are now going to change our military system. To meet trouble with any first class Power would require about 600,000 men. Our standing Army is composed of 80,000 men. Add to this the Militia and our utmost military strength is 150,000 men, which leaves 450,000 men that we have to get from somewhere."

Col. John L. Clem, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., was the guest of honor at a reception of Kit Carson Post, G.A.R., in Washington, D.C., Jan. 23. Colonel Clem's record as the "little twelve-year-old drummer boy of Chickamauga," was entertainingly recounted by Past Commander of the Post, Sherwood, and before adjournment, upon motion of former Senator N. B. Scott, a resolution was passed endorsing Colonel Clem for one of the vacancies in the rank of brigadier general. Several of the speakers declared that the President should make this appointment in recognition of the services of the soldiers of the Civil War who remained in the Regular Army. It was declared that Colonel Clem's appointment would be the last opportunity for the President to thus honor an officer of the Civil War.

Col. Thomas Jefferson Lewis, Cav., U.S.A., and Mrs. Lewis gave a reception in St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 14, at the Angus, in honor of their son, Lieut. C. R. Lewis, 23d U.S. Inf., and his bride. Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis are on their wedding trip and will go to Fort Benjamin Harrison. At the reception Col. and Mrs. Lewis were assisted in receiving by Gen. and Mrs. Ralph W. Hoyt, U.S.A., and Col. E. H. Plummer, U.S.A., commander at Fort Snelling. Presiding at the tea table were Mrs. R. B. Duncan and Mrs. George H. Penrose. Assisting were the Misses Holmes, Helen and Margaret Egan, Carolyn Nichols, Johnson and Henriette Lewis. The reception was held in the large drawing room of the Angus Hotel, which had been elaborately decorated with palms, ferns and smilax. The tea table had as a centerpiece a Japanese basket of pink blossoms and maidenhair ferns.

Mrs. Frederick von Schrader, wife of Colonel von Schrader, U.S.A., entertained at a pretty bridge afternoon on Jan. 9 at San Francisco, Cal., in honor of Mrs. Joseph Patton, of Detroit. A beautiful Japanese basket, filled with gorgeous red roses, was presented to the honor guest. After the games of the afternoon were over, several additional friends of Mrs. von Schrader joined the guests at tea. Mrs. Cornelius Gardener and Mrs. John P. Wisser presided at the table. A number of other charming affairs have been given. Dr. and Mrs. Henry Kugeler gave a dinner and Mrs. Kenney J. Hampton was hostess at a bridge afternoon in honor of Mrs. Patton, who is spending the winter with her charming daughter, Mrs. Cornelius Gardener. Mrs. Hampton's guests included both city residents and garrison matrons, the affair being one of unusual smartness and much enjoyment. Mrs. W. C. Bennett, Infantry Terrace, Presidio, sent out cards to an evening reception for Jan. 16, in honor of Mrs. Joseph T. Patton, of Detroit, and Miss Mercedes Crimmins, of New York city.

REPORT ON NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the New York National Guard, in a report to Governor Sulzer made a few days since deals with the personnel, military education, material and equipment, housing, transportation and field training, and points out briefly and plainly the important essentials required. The strength of the force on Sept. 30, 1912, the last semi-annual return, showed 16,519 officers and men, a gain of 819 since Sept. 30, 1911. General O'Ryan states that some legislation will be necessary during the present session of the Legislature to reorganize certain corps to conform to the organization of the Army, especially as to the organization of the Quartermaster's Department and the Subsistence Department in a Quartermaster Corps.

"The esprit, self-sacrifice, loyalty and standard of intelligence of the officers and enlisted men," says the General, "are most commendable, and leave little to be desired. The physical standard is better than ever before, and there is probability of further improvement." He refers to the professional work required of the commissioned officers, and says that during the past few years a distinct advance has been made in the standard of general education, particularly among those commissioned in the Service for the first time. This has been due, he states, to the energy and progressiveness of organization commanders and to the work of the examining boards.

General O'Ryan goes on to say that the "School of the Line and Staff" established several months since is to be carried on under the direction of an academic board, and that the four years' course of study provided for in general orders will be carried out under its supervision. General O'Ryan states that he believes the system of school work will within the next few years produce better and greater results toward increasing the professional capacity and fitness of officers than any other influence which has heretofore obtained in the Service.

"While it will take several years more to fully equip the National Guard of the state," says General O'Ryan, "its preparedness in the matter of military property is immeasurably superior to what it has ever been heretofore." The General suggests that a better system in

planning armories should be adopted than has existed in the past, and points out that in some instances fittings not necessary or even desirable from the military point of view have been supplied, while necessary features have been omitted.

Speaking of the important matter of transportation General O'Ryan says, in part:

The latest military tests of mechanical traction, some of them most extended, and entered upon with the utmost optimism, show conclusively not only that the horse and the mule are still important factors in military operations, but that, so far as we may be permitted to see ahead, they will remain so. Mechanically driven vehicles in the supply column and on the lines of communication will relieve many animals from service in rear of the combat troops, but the Cavalry horse, the Artillery horse, the officers' mount, the pack and combat train animals are as indispensable as ever. They have also become more expensive. The efficiency of military animals depends not only upon their training, but upon the care and knowledge displayed in their use. To acquire this knowledge it is essential that the National Guard possess a nucleus of military animals to be used for drill and instruction. It is important in the Infantry that a nucleus of driving and loading, the mounted scouts and orderlies and drivers of the regimental train, be obtained. I have heretofore recommended the purchase of a sufficient number of animals to constitute such nucleus and to be assigned to brigades, quartered in the armories of mounted commands and moved about for such Infantry instruction. The initial cost would be small and the use of these animals by the state at Peekskill and at all camps of instruction, marches and field service, thus eliminating the hire of an equal number of relatively inefficient and untrained animals would save the state a sum sufficient to cover the cost of maintenance of such nucleus of animals. In the Connecticut maneuver campaign in August, 1912, the loss of mules by the New York troops was ten per cent. dead—this in a peace-time maneuver, lasting but nine days. It is a commentary on the need in our Infantry of instruction and training, in all that relates to the horse and mule and their use and care. The value of these lost animals will be paid by the state. If the amount of this loss had, prior to the maneuvers, been expended for the purchase of animals, and the necessary course of instruction, hippology, shoeing, feeding, grooming, care, harnessing of animals and instruction, the state would not only have avoided the criticism attached to the loss referred to, but the Infantry commands would have been very much better instructed and more efficient in this part of their work.

General O'Ryan in conclusion states that maneuvers are not contemplated for the coming summer, and that he and Adjutant General Hamilton are considering plans to place the 3d and 4th Brigades in brigade camps of instruction near their home stations to save railroad transportation. Plans are also being considered for officers' camps of instruction at Peekskill for the Corps of Engineers, Field Artillery, Cavalry, Signal Corps, Medical Corps and 1st and 2d Brigades of Infantry. The plan also contemplates the formation of a small provisional unit along the lines of the Provisional Regiment of Infantry of the Army organized last summer.

DEFENSE OF PANAMA CANAL.

The testimony of Colonel Goethals before the House Naval Committee last week when given in extenso shows that, as we state elsewhere in this issue, his remarks respecting the force necessary for canal defense were misunderstood, as is shown by the report of his testimony. Colonel Goethals said a drydock large enough to handle any vessel that can pass through the canal will be built on the Pacific side of the waterway. It will be 1,000 feet long, 110 feet wide and 41 feet deep. The drydock will be completed in 1914. A naval officer, he said, probably would be assigned as superintendent of transportation of the canal.

"The canal ought to have seacoast defenses," Colonel Goethals continued, "and they ought to be ample for all purposes. I am one of those who do not believe that any fleet will attempt to engage the batteries on the seacoast until the naval fight is settled. Any naval Power stronger than ours would probably approach the canal to develop whether our defenses were properly and efficiently manned. Having developed that, even though stronger than ours, they would withdraw, because the engagement would be so unequal. They could not run the risk of reducing their naval strength before they met our fleet, so that—assuming that our guns are mounted—they will never put ships against the forts."

"I do not think at Panama that the defense for the protection of the rear of the seacoast batteries is so important as the defenses around the locks," added Colonel Goethals. "The rear attack necessitates the landing of a force on the coast, and after landing they would be able to approach the locks as quickly as they would the seacoast batteries. The destruction or capture of the locks would settle the use of the canal."

Discussing the number of men necessary to defend the canal properly "against an invading enemy," Colonel Goethals added: "If we were a military nation the ideal condition would be to put not less than 20,000 or 25,000 men there and keep them there at all times and adopt the principle that those men must at all times be so thoroughly trained that there is absolutely no duty that will devolve upon them in time of war that they will not have had in time of peace. But the number of men that can be placed there must be determined by the military policy of the nation. With our present Army strength we can provide only sufficient to be sure of warding off any attack made by men who can be gathered together from the fleet and landed to make a raid."

Asked whether the force of 8,000 men which will be assigned to the defense of the canal under the present scheme of defense was sufficient, Colonel Goethals replied:

"That is about the proportion of our present military force that can be spared for the canal, and, assuming that a landing force from a fleet does not exceed 5,000 or 6,000 men, this would be sufficient to stop a raid. With 25,000 men we could hold the canal against a siege."

Of the 8,000 men to be sent to the canal 2,200 will man the coast defenses and the remaining 5,800 will consist of Infantry, Cavalry and Field Artillery.

"How about the destruction of locks by aerial craft?" a member of the committee asked.

"We had four aerial experts on the Isthmus," Colonel Goethals replied, "each of whom was going to demonstrate how quickly he could put the locks out of action. After spending some time on the Isthmus they concluded that on account of the adverse currents or the unreliability of currents no one would attempt an ascent. I do not fear any aerial attack on the locks."

"My idea has always been that the operating officer, the man actually in charge—general superintendent of transportation—should be a Navy officer, who should have in charge the terminals, which would include the drydocks and ports, including towboats and pilots at each end, the coaling stations, and the actual operation of the docks. There should be a maintenance department, in charge of an Engineer of the Army."

Col. George W. Goethals, Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, put an end quickly to the sensational

articles that were built upon his statement before the Naval Affairs Committee of the House that 25,000 troops would be needed to guard the canal. This statement was seized upon by civilian writers without any knowledge of military exigencies and magnified into a demand for a permanent garrison of that size, and the Springfield Republican was led into a lachrymose expression of regret that the canal had not been neutralized, with the consequent saving of the great expense of maintaining a force of twenty-five thousand men. Indeed, if the excitement had kept up for a few hours longer we might have seen a great mass meeting held in New York and Boston to protest this large garrison; but Colonel Goethals explained to the House Committee on Appropriations on Jan. 20 that he had intended to convey the meaning, which, of course, had been plain to military men, that in time of war the canal should have such a force, so that in the event of the defeat of the United States fleet there would be a sufficient land force on the Isthmus to defend the canal. Congressmen who lean strongly toward economy were relieved to learn that the Chief Engineer had not proposed a standing army of twenty-five thousand on the canal at all times.

FRANK REPORT BY GENERAL FUNSTON.

General Funston has some frank talk in his annual report as commander of the Department of Luzon, in which he says:

"The object of the War Department in relieving department commanders after July 1, 1911, of practically all administrative work was that they might be able to give their entire attention to the instruction and training of the troops of their respective commands. Theoretically, this would seem an ideal arrangement; but in practice it has been exceedingly difficult for the undersigned so to utilize the additional time at his disposal that he could feel that he was employing it to the best advantage, especially during that part of the year devoted to garrison training. The difficulty is that in this command, as in all other departments, the troops belonging thereto do not constitute even approximately a proper tactical command for a brigadier general, and are besides scattered through a number of posts with little regard for tactical organization. So far as troops of the mobile Army are concerned, if Philippine Scouts be included, there is no department in the Army that equals this in the number of officers and men, but it would be impossible to bring together in this command a perfectly proportioned tactical unit larger than a regiment—that is, a complete Infantry or Cavalry brigade with all the necessary auxiliary troops. As stated above, this is for the time being a condition for which there is no practicable remedy; and the facts are merely set forth as illustrating the difficulty, if not impossibility, of giving the troops training and exercises in which all the arms are represented in anything like proper proportions, or of making inspections which will give anything like a correct idea of their efficiency unless they be concentrated on suitable ground, unfamiliar to them, and exercised for a number of days. It is only by taking the troops on to new ground and exercising them under actual war conditions in as large tactical units as it is practicable to organize, that their efficiency can be judged. It was this consideration that induced the undersigned to concentrate all the American troops in his command for a field inspection during the month of February in the province of Nueva Ecija. Here for ten days under almost war conditions, the troops being accompanied by their wagon trains, which they had to protect and get across a difficult country, and having no permanent camp, the troops divided into two opposing provisional reinforced brigades, one of Cavalry and one of Infantry, were maneuvered across a country new to all of them and under such conditions that not only was the training obtained acknowledged by practically all officers to be the most useful they had ever had, but defects that in years of inspections of the ordinary type would not have been brought to light at once became apparent. In battle tactics the troops were almost uniformly efficient, except that it was most difficult to impress upon some subordinate commanders the necessity for concealment, not only while under fire, but previous thereto. The work of security and information—finding out all about the enemy and protecting one's own force from observation—varied from good to indifferent. There is a wide difference between the work of patrols and advance and flank guards for the service of a battalion or a squadron and that necessary for a brigade.

"The interest taken by the officers in this unique if small maneuver campaign and their enthusiasm over the benefits obtained showed an excellent spirit and impressed one with the fact that they were professionally wide-awake. Blunders were made, some of them so serious that in actual war they would have had disastrous consequences; but the encouraging feature was that these mistakes were readily recognized, and that no officer made the same blunder twice.

"The work of the officers of the Subsistence and Medical Departments could not have been better performed. No officer of the Quartermaster's Department was available to take part in the field exercises, but four lieutenants detached from their respective organizations, one as chief quartermaster of each of the two provisional brigades and one in charge of the wagon train thereof, performed their arduous duties with energy and judgment. It was a patent fact during these exercises that the recent substitution of many of the American teamsters by Filipinos on the score of economy is, from the standpoint of efficiency, most regrettable. There were many river crossings that taxed to the utmost the nerve and skill of drivers, and there was no comparison between the work of the two classes. Even when the Filipino drivers had the courage, as they usually had, to attempt these crossings, they lacked the necessary self-confidence, strength and skill, and seemed to plunge down a bank and into a stream with the fatalism characteristic of their race, trusting more in their mules to get through somehow than in their own efforts to control them. The Filipino teamster is well suited for such work as has to be done around posts or on good roads, but when it comes to cross-country work he is out of his element. The American teamsters discharged have now obtained other employment or have left the islands, and in case of an insurrection or invasion or the necessity for sending an expedition to China will not be available. This is believed to be one of the most serious questions affecting the efficiency for field service of the troops in the Philippine Islands.

"Owing to the care with which they were used, a surprisingly small number of the horses completely broke down and had to be killed; but the mobility of the Cavalry as a whole was greatly lessened by the presence of these aged horses, every organization commander knowing that he must conserve the strength of his mounts on the march if he hoped to bring into action as many as half of his command. The same remarks apply to the horses of the battalion of the 1st Field Artillery.

One problem had to be called off at a most inopportune time because the horses of this battalion, which was attached to the Cavalry brigade, were becoming so exhausted that it would have been cruelly to urge them further. Major D. E. Aultman, commanding the battalion, who had just joined, recognized among the horses that were with the battalion several that were with the field batteries in the Santiago campaign, fourteen years ago. It is no exaggeration to say that a two weeks' campaign in actual war, when but little attention could be paid to husbanding the strength of animals, would put half our guns out of action and see half our Cavalry marching on foot or guarding wagon trains."

WEDDING OF MISS HELEN M. GOULD.

Many thousands of officers and men of the U.S. Army, Navy and Marine Corps and many in other walks of life have the most sincere wish that the marriage of Miss Helen Miller Gould to Mr. Finley Johnson Shepard, which occurred at Miss Gould's home, Lyndhurst, Tarrytown, N.Y., Jan. 22, 1913, may be fraught with every happiness. The numerous efforts of the bride to make others less fortunate in life happy by her widespread and well judged philanthropy are known the world over, and there is perhaps no woman in the country who is more endeared to the great mass of people. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Russell in accordance with the ritual of the Presbyterian Church, Miss Gould being given in marriage by her brother, Mr. George J. Gould. The groom is the Eastern representative of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, a system organized by the bride's father, the late Jay Gould.

GIFTS FROM THE SERVICES.

The officers and men of the Services have shown their sincere appreciation of Mrs. Shepard's many kindnesses to them by sending her wedding gifts, some of which from far-off posts and stations have still to be received. In the list of gifts published were the following:

Enlisted men of the Atlantic Fleet—Gold loving cup appropriately inscribed.

Enlisted men and officers of the Atlantic Reserve Fleet (Philadelphia Navy Yard)—Tall silver loving cup, initialed in rope lettering.

Commander-in-chief and officers of the Atlantic Fleet—Tall loving cup of silver.

Soldiers of Fort Monroe, Va., Colonel Strong commanding, and subscribed to by every man under his command—Tall silver loving cup.

Enlisted men, 29th Infantry, Governors Island—Standard, supporting a three-handled silver loving cup.

Enlisted men in Forts Banks, Strong and Warren, Boston Harbor—Carved silver vase with open-work design of flowers and lined with glass.

Officers and enlisted men of the Atlantic Submarine Flotilla—Silver bowl with submarine etched on it.

We are informed that a committee met at ten a.m. on Jan. 20 at the Twenty-third street Branch, Y.M.C.A., New York, representing the following named Army posts: Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; Fort Wadsworth, S.I.; Fort Totten, L.I.; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Williams, Me.; Proving Grounds, Sandy Hook, and Detachment Signal Corps, Governors Island, for the purpose of selecting and purchasing a suitable wedding gift for Miss Helen Miller Gould. After considerable debating, a beautiful oil painting by an American artist, Mr. William R. Derrick, was finally decided upon, purchased and forwarded to Miss Gould's New York home.

As to the above we receive also the following letter: New York, Jan. 22, 1913.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In reply to a number of questions as to what was done by the soldiers who united their contributions in connection with the gift on the occasion of Miss Helen Gould's wedding, I beg to report on the fund which was turned in to me by the following outfits:

17th Infantry, Fort McPherson, Georgia.
Enlisted Men, Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, New Jersey.
49th Artillery, Fort Williams, Maine.
Signal Corps Detachment, Fort Jay, New York Harbor.
Garrison, Fort Totten, New York Harbor.
Garrison, Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor.
Garrison, Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor.
Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, 10th Cavalry.
and several miscellaneous contributions including Capt. W. G. Miller, Richmond, Virginia.

The committee appointed by the contributors, Mrs. (Col.) Maus chairman, met and a number of suggestions were made as to a suitable gift. The matter was finally submitted to Miss Gould through her secretary, Miss May Campbell, and the wish expressed by the bride was for a painting. Through the National Arts Club of New York city several eminent artists were interested in the matter, not from a business motive, but from the same motive which appealed to the soldiers. The committee finally decided upon a very handsome painting, entitled "The Brook," by William R. Derrick, the price of which was well up toward \$1,000. Accompanying the gift, which was promptly left at the home of Miss Gould, was a list of all the contributing outfits. Miss Gould has a very great admiration and interest in works of art, and besides she has been very deeply touched by the response of the enlisted men, so that this beautiful gift will have for her a very big interest.

GEORGE A. SANFORD,
Army Secretary, Y.M.C.A., Treasurer of Committee.

President Taft on Jan. 23 presented a Congressional medal of honor to Capt. Josephus S. Cecil, 18th Inf., in recognition of the great gallantry shown by him at the memorable fight at Bud Dajo, Jolo, Philippines, March 7, 1906. The presentation took place in the presence of Secretary of War Stimson and Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff. President Taft in making the presentation said: "Captain Cecil: By direction of the President, and under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, the Congressional medal of honor was awarded to you Dec. 27, 1912, for distinguished gallantry in action at Bud Dajo, Jolo, Philippine Islands, March 7, 1906, in that while you were a first lieutenant of the 19th Infantry you rendered this particular service. You then voluntarily advanced with volunteers to a most exposed point in advance of the line in plain view and within twenty-five or thirty yards of the enemy, from which point you kept up a most effective fire during the advance of the assaulting line; and that while at the head of the column about to assault the first cotta under a superior fire at short range you personally carried to a sheltered position a wounded man and the body of one who was killed beside him. This in the same action. Captain, it gives me great pleasure to give you this evidence of bravery and courage beyond that which is expected from every soldier. The voluntary character of the service that you have

rendered and the carrying out of danger of a wounded comrade distinguish the service in such a way as to merit this medal. I congratulate you, and it is a great pleasure to me to be the instrument of delivering to you this star and this button, which I have no doubt you will hand down to your posterity, as you well may with pride, in order that they may enjoy the same pride."

Mrs. L. M. Maus, wife of Colonel Maus, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and founder of the Army Relief Fund, has a plan for raising \$100,000 with which to erect apartment houses for widows and orphans of Army men whose small pensions make living very hard under ordinary conditions. Built on government land where there would be no taxes, such houses might have rents as low as \$4 a month for a four-room flat. In explaining her scheme Mrs. Maus said in New York on Jan. 22 that few understand the pitiful condition of many Army widows, who are unfitted to earn their own living. "At the beginning of the Spanish War," she said, "there were many extravagant gifts of jewel-bilted swords and other useless things. I had so many pitiful letters from Army women who were desperately in need of hard cash. Swords didn't pay rent, neither did they furnish protection against Spanish bullets. It was at that time that I was impelled to form the Army Relief Society, which, however, has been able to furnish so far only temporary relief to widows. My hope was to furnish permanent relief also by the erection of these apartment houses at Washington, at the Soldiers' Home or at Fort Myer." Mrs. Maus hopes that before many years we will have these apartment houses on Army reservations such as Fort Thomas, Cincinnati, given for such use.

The Army and Navy athletic meet held on Jan. 17 in the gymnasium of the Y.M.C.A. at Newport, R.I., was won by the Torpedo Station with 35 points; second, Training Station, 18 points; third, Fort Adams, 17 points. The events and winners of first were: 100-yard dash, Nye, Torpedo Station, 13.1-5 sec.; 220-yard dash, Nye, 29.4-5 sec.; 440-yard dash, Aggers, Training Station, 65.4-5 sec.; 880-yard run, Nye, 2 min. 37 sec.; three standing broad jumps, Ashley, Fort Adams, 26 ft. 11 in.; running high jump, Aggers, 4 ft. 9 in.; shot put, Connor, Fort Adams, 41 ft. 10 in.; pole vault, Nye, 8 ft. 1 in.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Henry L. Stimson.
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

S.O., JAN. 23, 1913, WAR DEPT.

Capt. William O. Smith, Q.M.C., will proceed to Biloxi, Miss., pertaining to the canning and inspection of oysters. Each of the following officers is relieved from assignment to the regiment indicated: First Lieut. Philip H. Bagby, 6th Inf., and 1st Lieut. John J. Burleigh, 22d Inf.

First Lieut. John S. Upham, Infantry, is relieved from attachment to the 3d Infantry and assigned to 22d Infantry.

First Lieut. Matthew H. Thomlinson, Infantry, is relieved from attachment to 23d Infantry and assigned to 6th Infantry. Leave for one month and fifteen days to Major Herbert G. Shaw, M.C., upon his arrival in the United States. The leave granted 1st Lieut. William M. Archer, M.R.C., is extended one month.

Capt. John S. Battle, 11th Inf., is transferred to the 8th Infantry, to take effect May 1. He will proceed to San Francisco, and sail about May 5 for Manila, P.I.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, upon his arrival in the United States, is granted Lieut. Col. Walter K. Wright, 8th Inf.

First Lieut. Augustus Norton, C.A.C., detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Stevens, Ore., vice 1st Lieut. Lincoln B. Chambers, C.A.C., relieved.

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Mason M. Patrick, C.E.; Lieut. Col. Francis J. Kernan, A.G., and Major Charles Keller, C.E., is appointed to meet in Washington at the call of the senior member thereof, for the purpose of investigating such questions as may be referred to it concerning a permanent policy and desired legislation for the control and regulation of the waters of the Niagara River, for the preservation of Niagara Falls, and for other purposes.

Major Francis J. Koester, 12th Cav., to report to The Adjutant General of the Army for duty in his office.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Jan. 16, 1913.

Appointments in the Army.

Field Artillery Arm.

Richard Christian Scott, of Virginia, late midshipman, U.S. Navy, to be second lieutenant of Field Artillery, from Jan. 15, 1913.

Corps of Engineers.

John Carl Gotwals, of New York, to be probational second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers for a period of one year.

Promotions in the Army.

Quartermaster Corps.

Capt. Julius N. Kilian, Q.M. Corps, to be major from Nov. 1, 1912.

Capt. Salmon F. Dutton, Q.M. Corps, to be major from Nov. 1, 1912.

Nominations received by the Senate Jan. 17, 1913.

Appointments in the Army.

Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenants from Jan. 16, 1913: Frank N. Cochems, Colo.; James Q. Fountain, Miss.; Edward S. Judd, Minn.; Joseph MacDonald, Jr., N.J.; Justus Matthews, Minn.; Charles H. Mayo, Minn.; Irving D. Steinhardt, N.Y.

Nominations received by the Senate Jan. 22, 1913.

Promotions in the Army.

Cavalry Arm.

First Lieut. Charles C. Winnia, 5th Cav., to be captain from Jan. 16, 1913, vice Capt. Timothy M. Coughlan, 1st Cav., detailed in the Quartermaster Corps on that date.

Second Lieut. Joseph C. King, 10th Cav., to be first lieutenant from Jan. 16, 1913, vice 1st Lieut. Charles C. Winnia, 5th Cav., promoted.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nomination confirmed by the Senate Jan. 16, 1913.

Promotion in the Army.

Edward J. McClernand to be brigadier general.

Nomination confirmed by the Senate Jan. 22, 1913.

Promotion in the Army.

Cavalry Arm.

Lieut. Col. Edwin P. Brewer to be colonel.

[Bulletin No. 25 is the last of the series of 1912.]

BULLETIN NO. 1, JAN. 20, 1913, WAR DEPT.
This bulletin publishes a digest of opinions of the Judge Advocate General of the Army for the period from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1912, inclusive, and digests of certain decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury and opinions of the Attorney General.

Bulletins similar to this one will hereafter be issued

monthly at the end of each calendar month covering opinions and decisions for said month.

[General Orders, No. 55, is the last of the series of 1912.]
G.O. 1, JAN. 15, 1913, WAR DEPT.
G.O. 194, War D., Nov. 22, 1906, as amended by Par. III, G.O. 94, War D., April 20, 1907, and by Par. II, G.O. 70, War D., April 14, 1909, is rescinded and the order publishes new instructions relating to electric circuits to be used hereafter on seacoast gun carriages for different purposes.

G.O. 3, JAN. 15, 1913, EASTERN DIVISION.
I. When a regimental detachment is messes separately the companies will contribute a pro rata share of their funds in order to establish a regimental detachment fund. When such a fund has been so created and changes in the personnel of the detachment occur, a pro rata share of the fund of the detachment and companies concerned will accompany the men transferred. No. 1957970, The A.G.O.

II. In reference to use of new form for certificates of disability (No. 17, A.G.O.), no change will be made in the method of forwarding these cases from that prescribed by G.O. 174, War D., 1909, amended by G.O. 11, War D., 1912. All indorsements in a certificate of disability case, prior to the time the papers are forwarded to the War Department for final action, should appear on the wrapper inclosing the papers. The first indorsement on the certificate should be signed by the commander who forwards the papers to the War Department; that is, by the post commander in cases arising under Par. 2, G.O. 174, War D., 1909, as amended; by the division commander in pulmonary tuberculosis cases; and by the commanding officer of the general hospital, or of the recruit depot, if the soldier is sent there under the provisions of G.O. 174, War D., 1909. Ind., The A.G.O., Jan. 11, 1913, No. 1958513. [3391 C. Surg. O.]
By command of Major General Barry:
WM. A. MANN, Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

(Note.—G.O. 25 is the last of the series for 1912.)

G.O. 1, JAN. 2, 1913, CENTRAL DIVISION.
I. The commanding officer, Frankford Arsenal, has been instructed by the War Department to furnish each organization that will eventually be supplied with the automatic pistol, cal. .45, model of 1911, with an additional cap for deccapping pistol ball cartridges, cal. .45, model of 1911. On receipt of these caps by organization commanders a receipt should be provided for the same in the chest for deccapping and cleaning tools for small arms cartridges as shown on plate in Form 1990, entitled, "Description of Deccapping and Cleaning Tools for Small Arms Cartridges," revised Oct. 9, 1912.

Due to the fact that the adjusting screw in the arm of the priming tool is sometimes not properly adjusted by the operator to leave sufficient room for the primer, the breaking of the pin occurs. To overcome this defect the adjusting screw should be removed from the priming tool. In future manufactures of the priming tool, the adjusting screws and threads will be omitted.

II. Directs commanding officers of organizations from which enlisted men are detailed for instruction at the School for Bakers and Cooks to see that such enlisted men are provided with a number of articles of clothing and equipment named.

III. When a regimental detachment is messes separately the companies will contribute a pro rata share of their funds in order to establish a regimental detachment fund. When such a detachment fund has been so created and changes in the personnel of the detachment occur, a pro rata share of the fund of the detachment and companies concerned will accompany the men transferred.—Ind. The A.G.O., Oct. 9, 1912.

G.O. 2, JAN. 15, 1913, WESTERN DIVISION.
Hereafter any officer of the line below the grade of major serving in this division in making application for any duty that will detach him from the organization in which he is commissioned will state the amount of detached service he has had during the six years preceding the date of the application, reference in this connection being had to the Act of Congress approved Aug. 24, 1912, and to opinions of the Judge Advocate General of the Army as published in G.O. 44, War D., 1912.
By order of Colonel Gardner:
W. A. NICHOLS,
Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

DISREGARD OF UNIFORM REGULATIONS.

G.O. 75, NOV. 25, 1912, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.
1. It has been brought to the attention of the Division Commander that many enlisted men sent from this division to the United States for discharge arrive at Fort McDowell, Cal., in old, unserviceable, ill-fitting and dirty uniforms. The defects mostly noted are unserviceable shoes and hats, coat collars too small to admit of proper closing around the neck, missing ornaments, hooks, buttons, hat cords and laces from breeches and leggings, and clothing dirty and lacking neatness.

2. There appears to be a wide-spread tendency among men about to be returned to the United States for discharge to disregard the regulations governing dress and uniform, for the reason that their terms of service are about to expire. In many instances all serviceable clothing is disposed of before embarkation and only a few unserviceable articles retained for the trip home.

3. Hereafter company and detachment commanders will, prior to the departure of men of their organizations for the casual detachment at Fort William McKinley, instruct each man that he must have, ready for inspection at all times prior to discharge or other final disposition at Fort McDowell, at least two clean and serviceable service uniforms (khaki or olive drab), provided with the required number of buttons, collar ornaments and proper insignia, and at least one hat and hat cord and one pair of shoes and one pair of leggings in good condition. Organization commanders will make a thorough inspection of all enlisted men leaving their commands to see that they have sufficient clothing to comply with the provisions of this order. Upon arrival at Fort William McKinley, and again before their embarkation on the transport, the commanding officer casual detachment will make similar inspections and will report, directly to these headquarters, any and all cases of dereliction, giving in each instance the name, rank and organization of the enlisted man concerned, and the name and rank of the officer responsible. He will also require such men to draw sufficient clothing to meet the requirements set forth above. The commanding officer of troops on board each home-going transport will see that the uniforms are complete, neatness and cleanliness before disembarkation at any port.

By command of Major General Bell:
H. C. BENSON, Lieut. Col., Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 77, NOV. 30, 1912, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.
I. Directs that during the period from Dec. 24, 1912, to Jan. 1, 1913, both days inclusive, all post work except the necessary guard and fatigue will be suspended.

II. The number of passengers that may be carried on transports has been greatly restricted because of the necessity for providing life-boat accommodation for all persons on board. In order to provide for proper adjustment of passenger lists in conformity with life-boat regulations of transports, all applications for transportation, of any class, on trans-Pacific transports will be submitted in time to reach the chief quartermaster before 10 a.m. on the day preceding sailing of the vessel.

The number of casualties at Fort William McKinley and sick at the Division Hospital will be furnished the chief quartermaster forty-eight hours before hour of sailing, in order that the number of vacancies available for Navy and Marine Corps may be communicated to the proper officials in time for preparation of their lists.

G.O. 78, DEC. 2, 1912, HDQRS. PHIL. DIV.
Col. Henry P. McCain, A.G., having reported, is announced as adjutant general of the division, relieving Major William M. Wright, A.G.

G.O. 80, DEC. 10, 1912, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.
I. Announces that the practice season for all troops directly under the division commander and not covered by department orders will be from Jan. 1 to March 31, 1913. The target practice for 1913, for all troops in this division, will be conducted as prescribed in the Provisional Small-Arms Firing Manual, 1909.

II. Major William M. Wright, A.G., in addition to his other duties, is appointed inspector of small-arms practice

and assigned to duty in charge of matters pertaining to Philippine Scouts, vice Capt. Peter W. Davison, Inf., aide-de-camp, hereby relieved.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Leave ten days, upon the completion of his present duties, is granted Brig. Gen. Marion P. Maus. (Jan. 17, War D.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. LEONARD WOOD, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Capt. Charles E. Kilbourne, G.S., relieved from detail as member of General Staff Corps, Feb. 13, 1913, and will then join the company, C.A.C., to which he may be assigned. (Jan. 21, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, CHIEF OF CORPS.

Capt. Lambert W. Jordan, Jr., Q.M.C., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Washington Barracks, D.C. (Jan. 20, War D.)
The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster Corps are ordered:

Major Pierre C. Stevens from duty in office of Chief of Q.M. Corps to report in person to depot Q.M., Washington, D.C., for duty as his assistant, relieving Capt. Samuel F. Dallam, who will proceed to Fort Adams for duty as Q.M., and to the C.O. of the Artillery District of Narragansett Bay for duty as district quartermaster. In addition to those duties Captain Dallam will assume charge of construction work at Fort Adams, Port Greble, Fort Getty, Fort Wetherill, and Fort Philip Kearny, R.I., relieving Capt. Stephen H. Mould of those duties. Captain Mould after being relieved will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and take transport from that place about March 15, 1913, for the Philippine Islands for duty. (Jan. 20, War D.)

Brig. Gen. George R. Smith, Q.M.C., upon his own application is retired from active service, to take effect Feb. 15, 1913, after more than forty-two years' service. He will proceed to his home. Leave from Jan. 23 to and including Feb. 15, 1913, is granted General Smith. (Jan. 22, War D.)

Major James Canby, Q.M.C., in addition to his other duties will assume charge, under the instructions of the Chief of the Q.M. Corps, of construction work at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (Jan. 22, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Adolph H. Schneider, Q.M.C. (appointed Jan. 15, 1913, from sergeant, Troop C, 8th Cav.), now in the Philippine Islands, will be assigned to duty by the commanding general, Philippines Division. (Jan. 18, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Walter Reichardt, Q.M.C., upon completion of his course of instruction at the School for Bakers and Cooks, Fort Riley, Kas., about Jan. 30, 1913, will be sent to Fort Screven, Ga., for duty. (Jan. 16, War D.)

The following quartermaster sergeants, Q.M. Corps, will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., at such time as will enable them to be sent to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco about March 15, 1913: Wade Simonton, Fort Screven, Ga., and William E. Geyer, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo. (Jan. 16, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Frederick Staples, Manila, will be sent to Augur Barracks, Jolo, for duty. (Dec. 3, Phil. Div.)

Q.M. Sergt. William J. Murphy, Q.M.C., is relieved from further duty at the general depot, Q.M.C., San Francisco, Cal., and will be sent to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., for duty. (Jan. 22, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE H. TORNEY, S.G.

The following changes in station of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered: First Lieut. Albert S. Bowen, Augur Barracks, Jolo; Taylor E. Darby, Camp Keithley, Mindanao, and Royal Reynolds, Fort San Pedro, Iloilo, Panay, to Fort William McKinley, Rizal; 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Johnson, Camp John Hay, Benguet, to Cotabato, Mindanao; 1st Lieut. John P. Fletcher, Cotabato, Mindanao, and Harry R. Beery, Camp Keithley, Mindanao, to Camp McGrath, Batangas; 1st Lieut. Alexander T. Cooper, China, to Division Hospital, Manila; 1st Lieut. Mark D. Weed and Edward L. Napier, Fort William McKinley, Rizal, to Camp Keithley, Mindanao; 1st Lieut. Felix R. Hill, China, to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island; 1st Lieut. Ralph G. DeVoe, Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, to Camp John Hay, Benguet; 1st Lieut. Wayne H. Crum, Camp Keithley, Mindanao, to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga; 1st Lieut. John A. Burket, Augur Barracks, Jolo, to report to the chief surgeon for instructions. (Dec. 7, Phil. Div.)

First Lieut. Thomas E. Harwood, Jr., M.C., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Caswell, N.C., vice 1st Lieut. Jay D. Whitman, M.C., relieved. (Jan. 20, War D.)
First Lieut. Michael A. Bailey, M.C., from duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill., to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty. (Jan. 20, War D.)

Leave one month and ten days, with permission to visit China and Japan, granted Capt. Norman L. McDiarmid, M.C., effective about Jan. 5, 1913. Captain McDiarmid is authorized to await at Nagasaki the arrival of the transport to leave Manila Feb. 15, 1913, when he will comply with War Department orders previously issued in his case. (Dec. 7, Phil. Div.)

Leave ten days to 1st Lieut. John W. Meehan, M.C. (Jan. 18, War D.)

The following officers of the Medical Corps will report in person to Lieut. Col. Alfred E. Bradley, M.C., president of the examining board in Manila, for examination for promotion: Jan. 2, 1913, 1st Lieut. Ernest R. Gentry, Joseph Casper, Edward M. Welles, Jr., Condon C. McCormack, George W. Cook, Joseph E. Bastion, John T. Aydelotte, Taylor E. Darby, Mark D. Weed, Charles W. Haverkamp, Ralph G. DeVoe, Edward L. Napier and W. Cole Davis; Jan. 16, 1913, 1st Lieut. Glenn I. Jones, Thomas D. Woodson, Thomas C. Austin, James S. Fox and Floyd Kramer; Jan. 23, 1913, 1st Lieut. George M. Edwards, Thomas H. Johnson, Webb E. Cooper and Arthur O. Davis; Feb. 1, 1913, 1st Lieut. Albert S. Bowen, William H. Thearle, Charles T. King, John P. Fletcher, Alexander T. Cooper, Harry R. Beery, Royal Reynolds, Felix R. Hill, Wayne H. Crum and John A. Burket. (Dec. 6, Phil. Div.)

First Lieut. Edward M. Welles, Jr., M.C., Division Hospital, Manila, and 1st Lieut. Condon C. McCormack, M.C., Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, will proceed about Jan. 5, 1913, to Tientsin, China, reporting to the C.O., China Expedition, for temporary duty. (Dec. 6, Phil. Div.)

The following changes of station of medical officers are ordered: First Lieut. Thomas D. Woodson, M.C., from duty at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, to Manila for duty; 1st Lieut. Elmer S. Tenney, M.R.C., from duty at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, to Camp Bumpas, Leyte, for duty; 1st Lieut. John R. Bradley, M.R.C., from Torrey Barracks, Mindanao, to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty. (Dec. 6, Phil. Div.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Alpha M. Chase, M.R.C., from further duty at Margatung, Mindanao, to San Narciso, Zambales, for duty. (Dec. 5, Phil. Div.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Robert G. LeConte, M.R.C., of his commission in that corps has been accepted by the President, to take effect Jan. 18, 1913. (Jan. 18, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. John A. Tompkins, Jr., M.R.C., of his commission as an officer in that corps has been accepted, to take effect Jan. 18, 1913. (Jan. 18, War D.)

The leave granted Major Henry Page, M.C., Fort Moultrie, S.C., is extended twenty days. (Jan. 4, D.G.)
First Lieut. Edgar F. Hanes, M.R.C., upon the arrival at Tientsin, China, of either Lieutenant Welles or Lieutenant McCormack, will be relieved from temporary duty with the China Expedition and will repair to Manila for instructions. (Dec. 6, Phil. Div.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Adam Korn, H.C., Springfield Armory, Mass., to Walter Reed General Hospital for treatment. (Jan. 17, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Jason D. Byers, H.C., Medical Supply Depot, Manila, to Camp Eldridge, Laguna, for treatment. (Dec. 4, Phil. Div.)

Sergt. 1st Class Frederick R. Williams, H.C., now at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, is assigned to duty at that post. (Dec. 4, Phil. Div.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. H. BIXBY, CHIEF ENGINEER.

The following officers of the Corps of Engineers will report in person to Col. William T. Russell, C.E., president of the examining board at New York city, for examination for promotion: Capt. Francis A. Pope, Capt. Gilbert A. Youngberg, 1st Lieut. Frederick B. Downing, 2d Lieut. Joseph C. Me-

haffey and 2d Lieut. Paul S. Reinecke. Before proceeding to New York city, each of the officers named will report in person to the C.O. of the post designated or to the Superintendent of the U.S.M.A. for the prescribed test in horsemanship. Washington Barracks: Captain Pope and Lieutenants McHaffey and Reinecke. U.S. Military Academy: Captain Youngberg and Lieutenant Downing. (Jan. 20, War D.)

First Lieut. Alvin B. Barber, C.E., is assigned to duty as assistant to the chief engineer officer of the division, with station in San Francisco. (Jan. 10, W. Div.)

First Sergt. James Ryan, Co. E, 2d Battalion of Engineers, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 18, War D.)

In connection with the prosecution of the military survey of Luzon, the following movements of officers are ordered to be made Dec. 2, 1912:

Co. I, 3d Battalion of Engineers, now at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, will proceed to Manila for temporary station at Fort Santiago. The company commander will divide the company into three detachments of not to exceed fifty men each and the detachments will proceed to the following places for duty in connection with survey work: Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija; San Mateo, Rizal; Santa Cruz, Laguna.

The following officers now at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, will accompany Co. I, Manila and take station in Manila from date of arrival until their relief from military mapping duty. They will accompany the detachment to the places designated below:

To Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija, 1st Lieut. Charles L. Hall, C.E.; Bruce R. Campbell, 8th Inf., and Arthur H. Doig, C.A.C.; 2d Lieut. Arthur E. Mouton, 24th Inf., and Elbert E. Farman, Jr., 8th Cav. To San Mateo, Rizal, 1st Lieut. Charles S. Hamilton, 13th Inf.; Oscar K. Tolley, 13th Inf.; John W. N. Schulz, C.E.; Allan F. McLean, 7th Cav., and Charles F. Thompson, 13th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Clifford Buechel, 24th Inf. To Santa Cruz, Laguna, 1st Lieut. Jesse W. Boyd, 24th Inf.; Richard T. Coiner, C.E., and 2d Lieut. Elbert L. Grisell, 8th Cav.; Victor M. Wainside, 7th Cav., and Lucien H. Taliaferro, 2d Field Art. (Nov. 29, Phil. Div.)

The following officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are assigned to duty with the detachment above referred to and will join the detachments in Manila. They will then proceed as follows: First Lieut. Frederick H. Sparrenger to Santa Cruz, Laguna; 1st Lieut. Madison H. Bowman to Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija; and 1st Lieut. Harrison W. Stuckey to San Mateo, Rizal. (Nov. 29, Phil. Div.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, C.O.

A board of officers of the Ordnance Department, to consist of Col. William W. Gibson, Lieut. Col. Charles B. Wheeler and Major Edward P. O'Hern, is appointed to meet at the New York Arsenal, Governors Island, N.Y., Jan. 25, 1913, for the purpose of making recommendation for the detail of one officer to the grade of major in the Ordnance Department. Captains with service in the Ordnance Department who have been commissioned as captains in other branches of the Service or who will be so commissioned prior to Feb. 19, 1913, will be eligible for such detail. (Jan. 17, War D.)

Major John W. Joyes, O.D., from duty in the Philippine Islands and will proceed to the United States, and upon arrival will report to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders. (Jan. 17, War D.)

Leave three months is granted Major John W. Joyes, O.D., upon his relief from duty in the Philippine Islands. (Jan. 17, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Michael E. Kelly, Camp Overton, Mindanao, will be sent to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, in time to take the transport to leave Manila for the United States Feb. 15, 1913, on which he will be sent to report to C.O., recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., to await action on his application for retirement. (Dec. 5, Phil. Div.)

Ord. Sergt. William Horn, Manila, will be sent to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty, relieving Ord. Sergt. Casper Mayer, who will be sent to Manila Ordnance Depot for duty. (Dec. 3, Phil. Div.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. JAMES ALLEN, C.S.O.

Capt. William Mitchell, S.C., to Washington, D.C., about Feb. 10, 1913, to the Chief of Staff for duty. (Jan. 16, War D.)

First Lieut. Samuel J. Sutherland, S.C., having reported, is assigned to duty as assistant to the chief signal officer, with station in Manila. (Dec. 3, Phil. Div.)

First Lieut. Thomas L. Sherburne, S.C., to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty with Co. I, S.C. (Dec. 3, Phil. Div.)

Capt. Benjamin B. Hyer, S.C., from duty at Fort Wood, N.Y., not later than Feb. 1, 1913, to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty in command of Field Company I, Signal Corps. (Jan. 22, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Van B. Rector, Co. F, Signal Corps, Manila, will be sent to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty in connection with the maintenance of the post telephone system. (Dec. 9, Phil. Div.)

First Class Sergts. Charles Boelsterli and Henry Dunn, now in Manila, are transferred from Co. F to Co. L, S.C., and will be sent to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty with their company. (Dec. 9, Phil. Div.)

The following promotions and appointments in the Signal Corps are announced:

To be first class sergeants: Sergts. John A. Gustafson, to date Jan. 1, 1913, and Walter Keys, to date Jan. 8, 1913. To be sergeants: Corps. James E. Hogan, Robert F. Naylor, Mont L. Fine and Earl Callahan, and Cook John C. Mahoney, to date Jan. 16, 1913. To be corporals: First Class Privts. Roy J. Wilson, Vernon Horn, Gilmer W. Copley, John E. Pionteki, Jesse M. Brown, George W. Ford, Owen E. Lynch, John C. Brown, Arall Boyer, Henry G. Leatherman, Walter H. Haines, Fay Boardman, William B. Rolston, Thompson I. Atwood, Blaine McLean and William A. Bechtold, to date Jan. 16, 1913.

Announcement is made of the following promotions, published by the chief signal officer, Philippines Division: To be sergeants: Corps. Wade H. Glascock, Vernon L. Burge, John Hubble and Henry Lancaster, to date Nov. 25, 1912. To be corporals: First Class Privts. John E. Smith and Albert E. Oliver, to date Nov. 20, 1912, and Paul Strader, Ernest Dornier, Robert M. Bell and Stone Jackson, to date Nov. 20, 1912; 1st Class Pvt. Robert L. Dempsey, to date Nov. 20, 1912.

Par. 24, S.O. 4, War D., Jan. 6, 1913, relating to 1st Class Sergt. Isaac Post, S.C., is revoked. (Jan. 21, War D.)
First Class Sergt. Isaac Post, S.C., now at Fort Wood, N.Y., on or before expiration of furlough will report to the C.O. of that post for duty. (Jan. 21, War D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. W. L. FINLEY.

Capt. Timothy M. Coughlan, 1st Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps. (Jan. 16, War D.)

Leave one month and ten days, about Jan. 15, to Capt. Walter C. Short, 1st Cav. (Jan. 14, W. Div.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. D. BEACH.

Capt. Louis C. Scherer, 4th Cav., will report in person to president of examining board at Schofield Barracks, H.T., at such time as he may be required to determine his fitness for promotion. (Jan. 10, W. Div.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. M. O'CONNOR.

Sick leave three months to 1st Lieut. William V. Carter, 6th Cav., about Jan. 20, 1913. (Jan. 17, War D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. SWIFT.

First Sergt. John C. Tureck, Troop E, 8th Cav., Philippine Islands, is transferred as private to the 1st Cavalry. He will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., and will report to the C.O., Presidio of San Francisco, for assignment to a troop at that post. (Jan. 16, War D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. C. GRESHAM.

Capt. Robert R. Wallace, 10th Cav., will repair to Washington and report in person to the Chief of Staff for temporary duty. (Jan. 20, War D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

Capt. Morton C. Mumma, 14th Cav., unassigned, was on Jan. 15 assigned to Troop L, 14th Cav., from Jan. 8, 1913. Sergt. Thomas B. Wyatt, Troop D, 14th Cav., was on Jan. 15 appointed color sergeant, vice McKinley, discharged. Leave for two months is granted Capt. Edgar A. Sirmyer, 14th Cav. (Jan. 17, War D.)

Capt. Robert C. Foy, 14th Cav., is transferred to the 3d

Cavalry. He will join troop to which assigned upon expiration of his present leave. (Jan. 20, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Leave three months to 1st Lieut. William G. Meade, Cav. (Jan. 20, War D.)
 Capt. James G. Harbord, Cav., will report as soon as practicable after Jan. 1, 1913, to Col. William J. Nicholson, Cav., president of the board of officers, for examination for promotion. (Nov. 29, Phil. Div.)
 Capt. Samuel G. Jones, Cavalry, is, under exceptional circumstances, granted leave for two months, about Jan. 10, 1913. (Jan. 4, D.G.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL.

First Lieut. Charles S. Blakely and 2d Lieuts. Lucien H. Talliferro and George G. Seaman, 2d Field Art., will report in person as soon as practicable after Jan. 1, 1913, to Capt. William S. Wood, 2d Field Art., president of the board at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for examination for promotion. (Nov. 29, Phil. Div.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. C. G. TREAT.

Leave for four months, with permission to return to the United States via the Suez Canal, is granted Capt. Morris E. Locke, 3d Field Art., aid. (Dec. 5, Phil. Div.)
 Leave three months and fifteen days, upon his arrival in the United States, is granted 2d Lieut. Harold H. Bateman, 3d Field Art. (Jan. 21, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Major Frederick E. Johnston, C.A.C., from duty at Fort McKinley, Maine, to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., for duty. (Jan. 17, War D.)

Each of the following officers will report in person to Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Art., at Washington, D.C., at such time as he may designate for examination by the board: Capt. Morrell M. Mills and 1st Lieut. Felix W. Motlow. (Jan. 17, War D.)

Major William C. Davis, C.A.C., from duty at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., to Fort Rosecrans, Cal., and assume command of that post and of the Artillery District of San Diego. (Jan. 17, War D.)

The following officers will proceed to Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., Jan. 27, 1913, for examination with a view to their selection for detail in the Ordnance Department: Second Lieuts. William A. Pendleton, Jr., and Glendon M. Barnes, C.A.C. (Jan. 14, E. Div.)

First Lieut. Edwin K. Smith, C.A.C., is detailed on the Progressive Military Map of the United States, and will report by letter to the Chief Engineer Officer, Eastern Division, for instructions. (Jan. 14, E. Div.)

Capt. Leo F. Foster, C.A.C., Fort Greble, R.I., will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for treatment. (Jan. 14, E. Div.)

First Lieut. Lincoln B. Chambers, C.A.C., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Stevens, Ore., vice Capt. Wade H. Carpenter, C.A.C., relieved. (Jan. 16, War D.)

Second Lieut. Julian S. Hatcher, C.A.C., will proceed to Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga., and report Jan. 27, 1913, for examination with a view to his selection for detail in the Ordnance Department. (Jan. 16, E. Div.)

The following changes in the assignments of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered: Lieut. Col. Gustave W. Stevens from command of Artillery District of Columbia and the post of Fort Stevens, Ore., and will report in person to the C.O., Artillery District of Charleston, for duty. Lieut. Col. Oscar I. Straub from the command of Fort Baker, Cal., to Fort Stevens, Ore., and assume command of that post and of the Artillery District of the Columbia. (Jan. 22, War D.)

Leave two months and one day, upon his relief from his present duty, is granted Capt. John A. Berry, C.A.C. (Jan. 22, War D.)

First Lieut. Loren H. Call, C.A.C., and 2d Lieut. Eric L. Ellington, 3d Cav., will proceed to and take station at Palm Beach, Fla., for the purpose of receiving instruction in aviation at the camp of Burgess Company and Curtiss. (Jan. 21, War D.)

Capt. Ellison L. Gilmer, C.A.C., Fort Caswell, N.C., leave for one month, about Jan. 20, 1913, with permission to apply for an extension of one month. (Jan. 13, D.G.)

First Lieuts. Clair W. Baird and Edward N. Woodbury, C.A.C., with twelve enlisted men of Co. L, 3d Battalion Engineers, will proceed from Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, to Mariveles, Bataan, for duty in connection with survey work. (Nov. 29, Phil. Div.)

First Lieut. Louis L. Pendleton, C.A.C., is detailed for duty in connection with the military survey of Luzon. (Nov. 29, Phil. Div.)

So much of Par. 1, S.O. 1, W. Div., Jan. 2, 1913, as assigns the 10th Company, C.A.C., to Fort Ruger, H.T., is amended so as to direct that company upon arrival at Honolulu to proceed instead to Fort De Russy for station, encamping on the reservation. (Jan. 10, W. Div.)

Capt. Clarence B. Ross, C.A.C., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort McKinley, Maine, vice Capt. Henry M. Merriam, C.A.C., relieved. (Jan. 20, War D.)

The following master electricians, C.A.C., will be sent to the stations indicated for duty: Frederick Schumacher, Fort Monroe, Va., to Fort Stevens, Ore.; William E. Mapes, Fort Stevens, Ore., to Fort Stevens, Ore. (Jan. 17, War D.)

So much of Par. 14, S.O. 8, War D., Jan. 10, 1913, as directs that Master Electrician Frederick Schumacher be sent to Fort Stevens, Ga., is revoked. (Jan. 17, War D.)

The following firemen, C.A.C., will be sent to the stations indicated for duty: William A. Gee, Fort Strong, Mass., to Fort Mott, N.J.; Robert P. Goodwin, Fort Mott, N.J., to Fort Strong, Mass. (Jan. 18, War D.)

Sergt. Major (J.G.) Robert S. Stewart, C.A.C. (appointed Jan. 17, 1913, from sergeant, 42d Co., C.A.C.), now in the Philippines, will be sent on first available transport to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., and from there to Fort Ward, Wash., for duty. (Jan. 20, War D.)

Sergt. Major (J.G.) John F. McLarney, C.A.C. (appointed Jan. 17, 1913, from sergeant, 106th Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort Worden, Wash., will be sent to Fort Columbia, Wash., for duty. (Jan. 20, War D.)

Electr. Sergt. 1st Class Walter F. Slusser, C.A.C., will be sent to Key West Barracks, Fla., for duty. (Jan. 18, War D.)

The following electrician sergeants, second class, C.A.C., will be sent to the stations indicated for duty: Sidney Erickson, Fort Dade, Fla., to Fort Mott, N.J.; Ralph E. McGhee, Fort De Soto, Fla., to Fort Dade, Fla. (Jan. 21, War D.)

Second Lieut. Philip M. Ljungstedt, C.A.C., Fort Caswell, N.C., is granted leave for fifteen days, upon completion of examination for promotion, about Feb. 5, 1913. (Jan. 4, D.G.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. MCGUNNIGLE.

So much of Par. 11, S.O. 2, W. Div., Jan. 3, 1913, as relates to 2d Lieut. Thomas C. Spencer, 1st Inf., is revoked. (Jan. 9, W. Div.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Capt. Robert Field, 5th Inf., upon the expiration of the leave granted him will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (Jan. 17, War D.)

The name of 1st Lieut. Leonard J. Mygatt, 5th Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers, Feb. 13, 1913, and the name of 1st Lieut. Francis B. Eastman, Infantry, is removed therefrom, Feb. 12. Lieutenant Eastman is assigned to the 5th Infantry, Feb. 13, and upon his relief from duty at Delaware College will join that regiment. (Jan. 21, War D.)

Sergt. August W. Johnson, Co. H, 5th Inf., now at Fort Leavenworth, is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of Pennsylvania. (Jan. 20, War D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. FEEBIE.

First Lieut. Leonard H. Cook, 6th Inf., is detailed as recorder of the Army retiring board appointed at San Francisco, Cal., vice 1st Lieut. Napoleon W. Riley, 16th Inf., relieved. (Jan. 20, War D.)

Lieut. Col. James M. Arrasmith, 6th Inf., is detailed as a member of the Army retiring board at San Francisco, Cal., vice Col. William A. Nichols, General Staff, relieved. (Jan. 22, War D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMANN.

Lieut. Col. William H. Allaire, 7th Inf., upon his own application is retired from active service, May 3, 1913, under

the provisions of Sec. 1243, R.S., after more than thirty-five years' service. He will proceed to his home on or after Feb. 1, 1913. Leave from Feb. 1 to and including May 3, 1913, is granted Lieutenant Colonel Allaire. (Jan. 20, War D.)

First Lieut. Francis H. Burr, 7th Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment, to take effect May 1, 1913. (Jan. 21, War D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

Leave two months, upon his arrival in the United States, is granted Capt. Fred R. Brown, 9th Inf. (Jan. 16, War D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

First Lieut. Edward H. Tarbuton, 13th Inf., is detailed as constructing quartermaster at Camp John Hay, Benguet, relieving 1st Lieut. Eugene Reybold, C.A.C., who will proceed to San Francisco and join company. (Dec. 3, Phil. Div.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

Capt. Lewis S. Sorley, 1st Lieut. George A. Herbst and 2d Lieut. Homer H. Slaughter, 14th Inf., will report in person to president of examining board, Fort Missoula, Mont., for examination for promotion. (Jan. 9, W. Div.)

Capt. Louis J. Van Schaick, 14th Inf., now in Washington on leave, will report at Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (Jan. 16, War D.)

Capt. Joseph C. Castner, 14th Inf., will report in person to president of examining board at Fort Lawton, Wash., for examination for promotion. (Jan. 10, W. Div.)

First Sergt. Alfred E. Mayden, Co. M, 14th Inf., Fort Missoula, Mont., to Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (Jan. 22, War D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. JONES.

First Lieut. Owen S. Albright, 15th Inf., to Camp John Hay, Benguet, for duty. (Dec. 4, Phil. Div.)

Major Charles C. Clark, 15th Inf., to proceed on the transport Warren sailing from Manila about Jan. 5, 1913, to Chingwangtao, China, and thence by commercial transportation to Tientsin, China, for duty with his regiment. (Dec. 3, Phil. Div.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.

Capt. Charles L. McKain, 18th Inf., camp at Fort Bliss, Texas, will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for medical treatment. (Jan. 7, C. Div.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. IRONS.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Arthur T. Dalton, 20th Inf., is extended one month. (Jan. 22, War D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. D. A. FREDERICK.

The sick leave granted Chaplain Joseph C. Kennedy, 22d Inf., is extended twenty-one days. (Jan. 8, C. Div.)

Leave for three months is granted Capt. William W. McCammon, Jr., 22d Inf. (Jan. 21, War D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. W. V. KENNON.

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Louis B. Chandler, 25th Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect Feb. 9, 1913. (Jan. 22, War D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. BULLARD.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Hugh M. Kelly, 26th Inf., is extended ten days. (Jan. 16, War D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

Second Lieut. Thomas M. R. Herron, 28th Inf., Fort Brady, Mich., will proceed to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (Jan. 9, C. Div.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Col. Samuel W. Miller, Inf., from duty at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., to Fort Sill, Okla., to take charge of the School for Small-Arms Fire to be established at that post. (Jan. 16, War D.)

Capt. William T. Patten, Inf., will report in person to Col. John P. Wiser, C.A.C., president of an Army retiring board at San Francisco, Cal., for examination by the board. (Jan. 17, War D.)

The name of 1st Lieut. F. B. Eastman, Infantry, is removed from the list of detached officers, and he is assigned to the 5th Infantry, Feb. 13, and will join regiment that date. (Jan. 21, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The following transfers of officers of Philippine Scouts are ordered, effective Dec. 1, 1912: Second Lieut. George W. Hall from the 1st Battalion, unassigned, to the 2d Company; 2d Lieut. James H. Tierney from the 2d Company to the 1st Battalion, unassigned. (Dec. 5, Phil. Div.)

The leave granted Capt. Harry F. Wilson, P.S., extended one month. (Dec. 9, Phil. Div.)

The following transfer and assignments of officers of Philippine Scouts are ordered: Second Lieut. Harry J. Castles from 20th Company to unassigned, 2d Lieut. John F. Daye from attachment to the 20th Company and assigned to that company, 2d Lieut. Peter M. Chamberlain, recently appointed, is assigned to the 6th Company; 2d Lieut. Carlo A. Pivrotto, recently appointed, is assigned to the 39th Company; 2d Lieut. Clifford A. Gardner, recently appointed, is assigned to the 49th Company. Lieutenant Gardner will proceed to Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite, for duty with the 37th Company, P.S. (Nov. 29, Phil. Div.)

Capt. Charles L. Pitney, P.S., having reported, will, at the request of the Acting Governor General of the Philippine Islands, report in person to the Director of Prisons, Manila, for duty with the government of the Philippine Islands. (Dec. 3, Phil. Div.)

The resignation of Capt. James I. Boyle, P.S., has been accepted, to take effect Jan. 22, 1913. (Jan. 21, War D.)

TRANSFERS.

Major Robert D. Walsh, 11th Cav., is transferred to the 8th Cavalry, May 1, 1913. He will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., at such time as will enable him to sail on the transport about May 5, 1913, for Manila to join his regiment. (Jan. 16, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Willis T. May, 28th Inf., is transferred to the 8th Infantry, May 1, 1913. He will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., at such time as will enable him to comply with this order and sail on transport to leave that place May 5, 1913, for Manila, to join his regiment. (Jan. 22, War D.)

So much of Par. 55, S.O. 290, Dec. 11, 1912, War D., as transfers 1st Lieut. Robert W. Adams, 8th Inf., to the 23d Infantry is amended so as to transfer that officer to the 7th Infantry, May 1, 1913. He will join company under the authority of order cited. (Jan. 21, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Washington, D.C., from time to time for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail for the board: Members, Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, A.G.; Col. Louis A. LaGarde, M.C.; Major Clint C. Hearn, C.A.C.; Capt. Louis C. Duncan, M.C.; recorder, Capt. Wesley W. K. Hamilton, C.A.C. (Jan. 17, War D.)

A board of officers to consist of Col. William D. Beach, 4th Cav.; Lieut. Col. Jacob G. Galbraith, 4th Cav.; Major Letcher Hardeman, 4th Cav.; Capt. Robert M. Culler, M.C., and 1st Lieut. James R. Mount, M.C., is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Schofield Barracks, H.T., for the examination of officers of Cavalry for promotion. (Jan. 7, W. Div.)

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Maury Nichols, 14th Inf.; Majors Elmer A. Dean, M.C.; Ernest L. Ruffner, M.C.; Frank H. Albright, 14th Inf., and Henry G. Learnard, 14th Inf., is appointed to meet at call of president thereof at Fort Missoula, Mont., for the examination of officers of Infantry for promotion. (Jan. 9, W. Div.)

A board of officers to consist of Col. George S. Young, 21st Inf.; Major Samuel E. Smiley, 21st Inf.; Major Charles E. Marrow, M.C.; Major Wilson Chase, 21st Inf., and 1st Lieut. Robert M. Hardaway, M.C., is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Fort Lawton, Wash., for the examination of officers of Infantry for promotion. (Jan. 10, W. Div.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Camp Eldridge, Laguna, as soon as practicable after Jan. 1, 1913, for the examination of Capt. Peter W. Davison, Infantry, to determine his fitness for promotion. Detail for the board: Lieut. Col. George W. McIver, 13th Inf.; Major Beaumont B. Buck, 13th Inf.; Major Ulysses G. McAlexander, 13th Inf.; Capt. Charles L. Foster, M.C., and 1st Lieut. Herbert I. Harris, M.R.C. (Dec. 6, Phil. Div.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following officers will report in person to the president of the examining board at Schofield Barracks, H.T., for ex-

amination for promotion: Capt. John O'Shea, 1st Lieut. Joseph C. Righter, Jr., Jens E. Stejle and William B. Renziehausen, 2d Lieuts. Robert M. Cheney and Robert C. Rodgers, 4th Cav. (Jan. 7, W. Div.)

1st Lieut. Otto W. Rethorst, 8th Cav., and Ralph C. Caldwell, 7th Cav., and 2d Lieuts. James L. Collins and William R. Henry, 8th Cav., will report in person as soon as practicable after Jan. 1, 1913, to Lieut. Col. Daniel H. Broughton, 8th Cav., at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for examination for promotion. (Nov. 29, Phil. Div.)

First Lieut. Pelham D. Glassford, 1st Field Art., and Emery T. Smith, 5th Field Art., and 2d Lieuts. Frederick W. Teague, 1st Field Art., Harold H. Bateman, 3d Field Art., and Frank A. Turner, 6th Field Art., will report in person as soon as practicable after Jan. 1, 1913, to Lieut. Col. Charles T. Menohier, 1st Field Art., at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for examination for promotion. (Nov. 29, Phil. Div.)

Capt. Frederick W. Fuger, 13th Inf., and Peter W. Davison, Inf., will report in person as soon as practicable after Jan. 1, 1913, to Lieut. Col. George W. McIver, 13th Inf., at Cuartel de España, Manila, for examination for promotion. (Nov. 29, Phil. Div.)

First Lieuts. William H. Patterson, 24th Inf., and John S. Chambers, 13th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Ralph W. Dusenbury, 24th Inf., will report in person as soon as practicable after Jan. 1, 1913, to Major Ulysses G. McAlexander, 13th Inf., at Cuartel de España, Manila, for examination for promotion. (Nov. 29, Phil. Div.)

First Lieut. Gustave A. Wieser, 15th Inf., and 2d Lieuts. Alvin G. Gutensohn, Pauntley M. Miller and Blaine A. Dixon, 15th Inf., will report in person as soon as practicable after Jan. 1, 1913, to Lieut. Col. Clarence E. Dentler, Inf., at Tientsin, China, for examination for promotion. (Nov. 29, Phil. Div.)

MILITIA INSPECTIONS.

The officers hereinafter named are designated to make the annual inspection of the specified arms of the Militia of Idaho for 1913: State Headquarters, State Arsenal and Infantry, 1st Lieut. Augustus F. Dannemiller, Infantry, Boise, Idaho; Sanitary Troops, the surgeon, Boise Barracks, Idaho. (Jan. 8, W. Div.)

The officers hereinafter named are designated to make the annual inspection of the specified arms of the Militia of California for 1913: State Headquarters, State Arsenal and Infantry, Capt. Frank S. Bowen, Infantry, San Francisco, Cal.; Field Artillery, Capt. Joseph F. Barnes, Field Artillery, Oakland, Cal.; Cavalry, 1st Lieut. Albert B. Dockery, 5th Cav., San Francisco, Cal.; Coast Artillery Corps, Capt. Henry R. Casey, Coast Artillery Corps, San Francisco, Cal., and 1st Lieut. Maurice B. Willett, C.A.C., Fort Rosecrans, Cal. (Jan. 8, W. Div.)

The officers hereinafter named are designated to make the annual inspection of the specified arms of the Militia of California for the year 1913. Sanitary Troops: Lieut. Col. Euclid B. Frick, M.C., San Francisco, Cal. Signal Corps: Capt. George S. Gibbs, S.C., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (Jan. 14, W. Div.)

The officers hereinafter named are designated to make the annual inspection of the specified arms of the Militia, state of Washington, for 1913: General Headquarters, State Arsenal and Infantry: First Lieut. Ralph H. Leavitt, 25th Inf., Seattle, Wash. Cavalry: First Lieut. Albert B. Dockery, 5th Cav., San Francisco, Cal. Signal Corps: Capt. Basil O. Lenoir, Sig. Corps, Seattle, Wash. Coast Artillery Corps: Capt. Clarence B. Smith, C.A.C., Seattle, Wash. Sanitary Troops: Major Charles E. Marrow, M.C., Fort Lawton, Wash. (Jan. 14, W. Div.)

VARIOUS ORDERS.

The following officers are relieved from duty at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., and will proceed to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty at the School for Small-Arms Fire to be established at that post: Capt. William K. Smedberg, Jr., 14th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Walter C. Short, 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Robert Sears, 1st Inf. (Jan. 16, War D.)

Sergt. Thomas W. Burke, Army Service Schools Detachment, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will be sent to the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment. (Jan. 17, War D.)

Par. 29, S.O. 12, Jan. 15, 1913, War D., relating to 1st Lieuts. Frederic C. Test, 22d Inf., and Francis B. Eastman, Inf., is revoked. (Jan. 21, War D.)

First Sergt. Christian W. Olsen, 2d Company, U.S. Military Prison Guard, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 21, War D.)

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Outgoing.

From Jan. 1, 1913, to June 30, 1913.		Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Lay
Transport.	S.F.	Honolulu	Honolulu	Manila	Manila	days
Logan	Jan. 6	Jan. 14	Jan. 27	Feb. 1	Feb. 1	14
Sherman	Feb. 5	Feb. 13	Feb. 26	Mar. 3	Mar. 3	12
Thomas	Mar. 15	Mar. 23	Apr. 5	Apr. 10	Apr. 10	10
Logan	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	Apr. 26	May 1	May 1	14
Sherman	May 5	May 13	May 26	May 31	May 31	15
Thomas	June 5	June 13	June 26	July 1	July 1	14

Incoming.

From Dec. 24, 1912, to July 12, 1913.		Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Lay
Transport.	Manila	Nagasaki	Honolulu	S.F.	S.F.	days
Sherman	Dec. 24	Dec. 29	Jan. 16	Jan. 25	Jan. 25	12
Sheridan	.....	.....	Jan. 16	Jan. 25	.....	.....
Thomas	.....	.....	Feb. 13	Feb. 26	Mar. 7	8
Logan	.....	.....	Feb. 15	Feb. 28	Mar. 14	18
Sherman	Mar. 15	Mar. 20	Apr. 3	Apr. 11	Apr. 11	24
Thomas	Apr. 15	Apr. 20	May 4	May 12	May 12	23
Logan	May 15	May 20	June 3	June 12	June 12	23
Sherman	June 15	June 20	July 4	July 12	July 12	24

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ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.
 CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.
 DIX—At Manila, P.I.
 KILPATRICK—At Newport News, Va. (Out of commission.)
 LISCOM—In Shanghai.
 LOGAN—Capt. G. B. Pond, Q.M. Left San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 6 for Manila, P.I.; left Honolulu Jan. 15.
 MCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.
 MEADE—At Newport News, Va.
 MERRITT—At Manila.
 SHERIDAN—Left Honolulu Jan. 17 for San Francisco.
 SHERMAN—Capt. E. R. Tompkins, Q.M. Left Manila, P.I., for San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 24. Left Honolulu Jan. 17.
 SUMNER—At Newport News, Va.
 THOMAS—Capt. H. K. Taylor, Q.M. At Manila, P.I.
 WARREN—At Manila.
 WRIGHT—At Manila.

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The advocates of the Militia Pay bill are disposed to reserve their efforts for its passage until another Congress. The Pepper bill, with the endorsement of the War Department, is on the calendar of the House, but it is overwhelmed in the mass of business demanding the attention of the House during the next five weeks. An effort has been made to secure a special rule from the House Committee on Rules, but it is understood that the Committee declines to so favor this bill. If the bill could be reached there is no doubt that it would pass both houses by a substantial majority, although stubborn opposition to it has developed among the southern Democrats. What is more important just now is the opposition of Chairman Henry, of the Committee on Rules. Even if the bill could be carried in the House it would reach the Senate too late to be acted upon. Hence it is concluded that the efforts to force the bill through the House would be a waste of energy as it would die with this Congress if the Senate did not pass it. In this event it will be necessary to reintroduce the bill at the next session and carry it through the committee before the Congress can act upon it. The fight for the bill will be renewed with increased energy at the beginning of the first session of the new Congress.

The Navy Department is insisting that the cruisers and gunboats should engage in target practice, despite the fact that during the past year they have frequently

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been called upon for patrol duty in Central American countries. The position is taken by the Navy Department that it would be bad policy to allow the crews of these vessels to neglect their work with the guns. The short tour of duty in Central American waters, it is argued, should not be allowed to lower their gunnery standing. The Third and Fourth Divisions of the Atlantic Fleet have completed their torpedo and torpedo defense practice at Guantanamo. Lieut. Comdr. T. T. Craven, Director of Target Practice and Engineering Competitions, is going to Guantanamo on Jan. 29 to witness the practice of the First and Second Divisions of the fleet and the destroyers. Before going to Acapulco, Mexico, the Denver completed her target practice.

As up to this date the President has not applied to the War Department for recommendations of officers to fill the vacancies in the rank of brigadier general of the Army there is no reliable information as to who will be appointed. There is even a doubt whether President Taft will fill these vacancies before he retires, as the Senate is holding up his civil appointments and some of the Army and Navy nominations already sent in. Intimations given to Congressmen who have called at the White House suggest that one vacancy will go to the Cavalry and one to the Infantry. Because of high esteem in which the President holds Cols. James Parker and Hugh L. Scott their names are prominently mentioned by the gossips, as are those of Cols. Henry A. Greene, Alfred C. Sharpe, Robert L. Bullard, William A. Mann and Hunter Liggett, of the Infantry. But another member of Congress who called at the White House Jan. 24 to recommend a candidate for brigadier general stated as he came away that the President is thinking of filling one of the vacancies from the Corps of Engineers. In this connection Cols. W. M. Black, John Biddle and Edward Burr are being considered.

The question has been raised as to whether the members of the rifle teams of 1910 are eligible to shoot in the national competition at Camp Perry next summer. Under the former general order members of the winning team were disqualified for three years. The last general order specified three competitions which would disqualify the winning team of 1910 for the shoot next year, as no National Match was held in 1912.

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"HOLDING UP" THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Many innocent and well meaning citizens cannot understand why reforms advocated by the heads of the Army and Navy are effected so slowly and why it is that there has to be a steady hammering at the same nail year after year. Such persons do not know of the local and community interests often arrayed against the very best measures that can be devised for the improvement of the Services; they are unable to realize against what forces of what might be called modified corruption in civil life the Departments have to fight to make any headway. For some of the opposition to the measures of the Departments can be called by no other name. What, for example, shall be said of such an attack upon the Navy Department as is made by the New Orleans Picayune, that representative of Southern opinion, which in its issue of Jan. 17 boldly advises the representatives from Louisiana in Congress to refuse to vote for the battleship program of the Department unless a promise is made that the Algiers naval station, near New Orleans, will be reopened? The only thing that relieves the ugliness of this demand is that it is made boldly and bluntly and with no sailing under false colors, as may be judged from this language:

"If the Southern yards do not receive fair treatment under the Democratic administration that will soon come into power, it will be the fault of the Democratic representatives from the South in Congress. A determined stand on their part against any battleship increase, unless the Southern naval stations are accorded proper and fair treatment, would do more to bring the Navy Department to terms than any other course of procedure. It would also be well for our Louisiana Congressmen to use every endeavor to block any proposition looking to the improvement or extension of the useless Guantanamo plant that the Navy Department is so bent on creating. The closing of the Southern navy yards was for the purpose of providing a proper excuse for the building up of Guantanamo; in fact, it was part of the plan to remove the big floating dock from Algiers to Guantanamo, as well as to dismantle several of the Southern stations, and transfer the tools and equipment of such plants to the worthless enterprise on the south coast of Cuba. Only a bold and open attitude of hostility to all naval grants that do not include the restoration of the Southern stations has any real hope of success."

This is of a piece with the attitude taken by certain localities from which the War Department would remove useless Army posts. They immediately issue orders to their Congressmen to see to it that the posts are retained or they will be defeated at the next election. It is unfortunate that such efforts to sacrifice the interests of the nation for the benefit of communities cannot be reached by some law that would prevent this highwayman-like method of holding up the nation with the demand to "stand and deliver."

The Picayune has no warrant but its own excited imagination for saying that the closing of the Southern navy yards was for the purpose of providing an excuse for the building up of the Guantanamo station. The Secretary of the Navy has recommended the closing of the New York Navy Yard also, and the sale of the site for commercial docking purposes has been under consideration, yet we have not found any other reasons than those of economy and efficiency have been behind this recommendation. The closing of the New York Yard would throw thousands of men out of work and they have made some efforts to prevent such action, but as a general thing the propriety of this suggestion of the Secretary of the Navy has not been questioned.

Secretary Meyer holds uncompromisingly to the position that navy yards are not for the benefit of this or that locality, but for the good of the whole nation and for promoting the efficiency of the fleet. If this efficiency can be added to by increasing or decreasing the number of yards Mr. Meyer has not hesitated to say so, and because he has shown this courage of his convictions it is proposed that the building program of the Department shall be held up by a few Congressmen. Such action is on the same plane of selfishness as that of the corporations or the "interests" that seek legislative favors. That the favor is to be extended to a community does not affect the nature of the transaction. Indeed, it may be considered as even worse since it would sacrifice the needs of the whole nation, as is shown by the demand for "bold and open hostility to all naval grants."

The Picayune and any other intelligent student of the field of action of our Navy, as altered by the acquisition of Porto Rico and the Canal Zone, and the changing of Cuba from a Spanish dependency to an independent republic, cannot fail to see that the importance of the Southern yards has been materially lessened, if not

entirely taken away, by the possibility of making our line of defense include Guantanamo and Porto Rico. Naval experts like Commodore W. H. Beehler, U.S.N., and others have shown that the waters of the Gulf since the Spanish War have become like an American lake, whereas before they lay open to the enemy's attack from the Caribbean Sea, where the United States was practically without a foothold. In an essay on the strategic value of Key West as a naval base in the Proceedings of the U.S. Naval Institute for June, 1908, Commodore Beehler said that Key West alone is of greater strategic value than all navy yards in Southern waters. We told Commodore Beehler (ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, March 13, 1909) that he would have a hard time in having Key West fortified along the lines of his suggestions. That would "involve the abolition of the seven yards, and the politicians of four states would enfilade any such proposition. Senators and Representatives from four states can become a thorn in the side of any administration, and perhaps each President of the United States will wonder whether the game is worth the candle." Already the Picayune is sounding the signal that may array members of Congress from the Gulf states against the proper development of the Navy unless they receive payment for their support in the form of appropriations disbursed through navy yards. Senators and Representatives, be they from the North or from the South, if they are induced to take this unpatriotic stand, will virtually say: "Yes, we will help you to increase the efficiency of the Navy if you will decrease its efficiency in other directions by burdening it with yards which from the professional point of view are out of date."

SHORTAGE OF OFFICERS FOR WAR.

One of the most serious problems confronting the officers at the War Department who are studying the problem of national defense is the shortage of efficient officers that will occur in war, even the Organized Militia being 7,000 officers short of its war strength, assuming that all officers of the National Guard are ready and that the Militia organizations would be filled out with the necessary strength of Cavalry, Field Artillery and auxiliary troops. To complete the organization of 142 Infantry regiments into twelve divisions and line of communication troops it would be necessary to have 14,465 officers. This number would be required to mobilize the Militia and to keep it going for six months. There are now only about 7,000 officers in the Organized Militia.

This presents a very serious situation to anyone who is giving careful thought to the problems that will confront the country in the event of war. There cannot be an efficient Army without competent military commanders. Incompetent commanders actually kill their own men, because they do not know how to take care of them. In the Civil War on both sides there were 2,850,000 soldiers. One in every forty-two of the soldiers in the Civil War was killed in battle. One in every thirty-eight died of wounds. One in every thirteen died of disease. One in every nine and three-eighths died in the Service. One in every six and seven-tenths was wounded, and one in every ten and one-fifth was captured. This record is due to incompetent commanders. If it is not to be repeated the Government must take some steps to train extra officers for its Organized Militia and for the Volunteer forces. This must be done in peace times and at an expense which will meet with the approval of Congress.

Three methods for training these additional officers are now under consideration in the War Department. One is by some method by which non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army can receive Volunteer commissions upon their discharge. If non-commissioned officers should be commissioned for the Volunteer Army or Organized Militia, for a given period, a large number of very desirable officers would be available for war. It is suggested that this should be made a part of the reserve system. The second method which has been seriously considered is to give Volunteer and Organized Militia commissions to students who take a required military course at colleges where officers of the Army are detailed as instructors. It might be necessary to put such students through a year or two of service in the Regular Army as enlisted men in order to give them the practical training.

The third method is to work through the Organized Militia. It is thought that if the War Department was authorized to prescribe certain standards of efficiency for the National Guard a great many competent officers could be developed not only for the Organized Militia, but for the Volunteer Army. This could be done through reports of inspectors and instructors of the National Guard. Officers at the War Department are giving this subject most careful consideration, and recommendations for the necessary legislation to carry out one or all of these methods are apt to go to Congress next session.

It can be said that hereafter Army officers who are near the top of the roster for Philippines service will not be eligible for transfer to regiments serving in Hawaii, Panama or Alaska. However, if officers who are reasonably well down on this roster desire service in Panama, Hawaii or Alaska their applications will be considered favorably where not adverse to the interests of the Service in cases where it may become necessary in the interests of the Service to relieve officers having an excessive amount of foreign service from duty

with those regiments and give them stations in the United States.

PRESIDENT-ELECT WILSON'S POLICIES.

Officers of the Services are much pleased at the public utterances of President-elect Wilson to the effect that he intends to ally himself with the progressive element in the Democratic party, as they interpret this to mean, so far as the Service is concerned, that he is going to stand by such men as Mr. Hobson, of Alabama; Peters, of Massachusetts; Pepper, of Iowa, and Padgett, of Tennessee, who stand for a rational national defense, and who do not fall in line with the opposition to the Army. If Mr. Wilson will accept the views of the men of this type the Army, Navy and National Guard will get better and more progressive legislation in the future than they have had in the past. Members of this group have already put themselves on record as favorable to the War College plans for the reorganization of the Army and the enactment of proper laws for the Militia and Volunteers. They have worked in hearty accord with the Chief of Staff and the present administration of the War Department, and if their counsel prevails it is not likely that any change in the policy inaugurated by the present administration will be made on March 4.

The words of President-elect Wilson in refusing to remove from office L. T. Bryan, the Republican Commissioner of Labor of New Jersey, have been taken at Washington as a forecast of his policy when he assumes control of the national government. Governor Wilson said, in this connection: "If men are to know that a mere change of Administration is to empty an office, no matter how they have deserved to be reappointed, there is not anything of justice or public right left. Public office is not worth anything if an entirely satisfactory fulfillment of the duties of an office do not entitle a man to consideration for reappointment." This, following on the heels of the appointment of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, as grand marshal of the inaugural parade, is accepted as an indication that Governor Wilson intends to make no change in the office of Chief of Staff until General Wood has served out his detail. Assurances have come from other sources to the effect that General Wood is not to be disturbed by the change of Administration. There is every indication that President-elect Wilson intends to retain General Wood until he has completed his tour of duty as Chief of Staff. However, Governor Wilson has not yet taken up the many perplexing problems which will confront him when he enters the White House. Pressure will be brought to bear upon him to make a change in the office of Chief of Staff, as in all other important places in his administration. No one can predict to a certainty that the new President will not yield to the influence that will be exerted to make sweeping changes in the civil and military services when he assumes control.

Governor Wilson may find after he has assumed the duties of his office that he is unable to carry out the plans that he has now in mind. But since its creation the office of Chief of Staff has been kept, as it should be, free of politics, and it is not believed that our new President will change this view. Although, according to law, the detail of the Chief of Staff expires automatically with the incoming new President, so far every Chief of Staff has been allowed to serve out the normal detail of four years. An attempt has been made to create the impression that there is a breach between General Wood and Congress which has destroyed his usefulness, but such is not the case. It is true that Chairman Hay, of the Military Affairs Committee, and some of his advisers championed General Alnsworth in his differences with the War Department, but it was Secretary of War Stimson who really led in the movement to reform the methods of the Adjutant General's office, and the report of the Economy Commission fully establishes the contention that the policy of the Adjutant General's Department under General Alnsworth was not only unwise but expensive, and that in no department of the Government was there more need for reform. As General Wood was ordered to Washington by Mr. Cleveland, who appointed him surgeon at the White House, his first advancement came from a Democratic President. Mr. McKinley placed him in the line of the Army by appointing him colonel of the Volunteers, later promoting him to brigadier general of Volunteers and then placed him in the Regular Army as a brigadier general. Colonel Roosevelt appointed him major general and made a fight for his confirmation. While Mr. Taft removed most of Colonel Roosevelt's advisers when he took charge of the administration of affairs, he appointed General Wood Chief of Staff.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

A curious condition has developed in Congress from the discussion of the Philippine independence question. The members of Congress who are urging the passage of the Jones bill, or some legislation of that character, are those who have opposed any legislation for the benefit of the islands. They frankly state that the United States Government should get rid of the Philippines at any cost. They contend that this Government is under no obligation to the islands or their people, and argue that it is none of our affair what happens in the Philippines if their independence is granted. The real friends of the islands are opposing immediate independence and are insisting that the people of this country are under moral obligations to look after the Philippines. They believe

that there is a fine future for the Filipinos, and argue that with a wise administration and the spread of education the islands can be developed into a great country. They do not urge the retention of the Philippines because they believe that they will ever be a source of revenue to this Government or any benefit to the United States. They believe that the islands should be retained for what this country can do for the Filipino people.

The Philippine Assembly, by a unanimous vote on Dec. 10, adopted a resolution supporting the Jones bill, introduced in the American Congress, providing for the independence of the islands. In the course of the debate the charge was made that President Taft had encouraged the visit to the St. Louis exposition of the wild tribesmen from the Philippines to give to the American people a wrong idea of the character of the population of the archipelago. It was also charged that the friar lands had been purchased through the influence of the President to foster the trusts and thus annihilate the Filipinos. The Manila Cablenews-American of the following day made the editorial comment which shows that there is growing up in the islands the belief that the opinion of other nations will have something to do with the final adjudication of the matter of independence.

It is quite generally understood in Washington that the Democratic leaders have abandoned their plan to enact legislation looking to the independence of the Philippines at this session of Congress and their present disposition to refrain from any attempt to change the status of the Philippines in the extra session. The Philippine question will be postponed until the next regular session of Congress, beginning December, 1913. It is said that President-elect Wilson has agreed with the leaders in Washington, that Congress in the extra session, probably will have enough on its hands with the tariff and currency legislation without undertaking to legislate on the Philippines.

ACTIVITIES OF THE NAVAL COMMITTEE.

The House Naval Committee has now under consideration a proviso which it is proposed to attach to the Naval Appropriation bill and which if adopted will apply to officers of the Navy the restrictive features of Sec. 6 of the Army Appropriation Act of 1912, which provides: "That hereafter the service of a cadet who may hereafter be appointed to the U.S. Military Academy or to the Naval Academy shall not be counted in computing for any purpose the length of service of any officer of the Army." The proviso will not be retroactive, but will affect midshipmen to be commissioned in the future. Some of the most influential members of the House Committee are advocating that service at the Naval Academy in the future should not count for retirement and pay. It is also proposed to abolish constructive service for staff officers for those who enter the Navy hereafter.

Perhaps the most important new legislation that will be reported by the Naval Committee will be the Padgett bill creating the ranks of admiral and vice admiral for officers while in command of the fleets. Officers when relieved of command will return to their former rank. It is possible that if the Padgett bill goes through the House it may be amended so as to make the ranks of admiral and vice admiral permanent.

The committee is considering the advisability of requiring estimates for expenditures of the Hospital Fund after the manner of the Naval Pension Fund. It has been represented to the committee that due care has not been exercised in the expenditures of the Hospital Fund, hospital construction being too elaborate and expensive.

It is doubtful whether any reorganization legislation will be enacted at this session. The committee is of the opinion that all questions of organization should go over until the new administration. The Bureau of Equipment will not be abolished, and neither will there be any legislation reported for the legalization of the aids.

One of the most interesting hearings before the committee was that of Delegate Wickersham, of Alaska, and Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd, U.S.N., on the work that has been done in Alaska in the development of the coal mines of the territory with a view to ascertaining whether it would be suitable for steaming coal for the Navy. Eight hundred and eighty tons of coal have been taken out of mines in the Cunningham claim of the Bering district, and the committee was asked to make additional appropriation in order to secure coal from the Matanuska fields. After this coal is mined it will be tested in the Pacific Fleet.

The detachment of three hundred marines that have been relieved from duty in Nicaragua has arrived in Panama on board the Buffalo. It is understood that they will not be stationed permanently at Panama, but will in a short time be returned to the States. The officers of the detachment are Lieut. Col. Charles G. Long, Capt. Charles R. Sanderson, A.Q.M., Major George C. Reid, Capt. R. O. Underwood, 1st Lieuts. R. H. Davis, W. C. Powers, jr., 2d Lieuts. R. F. Geiger, Charles G. St. Clair.

The papers of about sixty-five candidates for commission in the Philippine Scouts are now in the hands of a board at Fort Leavenworth. There is very little prospect of the immediate appointment of those who pass the examination. This is due to the fact that there are six holdovers from last year's examination, and there are not many more than that number of prospective vacancies in the list of officers for the Scouts.

THE SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

The Senate on Jan. 16 passed S. 7515, "That Col. Richard H. Wilson, 14th Inf., U.S.A., be, and he is hereby, exonerated from all responsibility for the loss of the sum of \$7,181.64 at Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont., on or about May 16 to 20, 1912. And the accounting officers of the Treasury are hereby authorized and directed to credit in the accounts of Capt. Charles W. Castle, paymaster, the sum of \$7,181.64."

The Senate on Jan. 17, after adding a few more navy yard overtime claims and claims for Army longevity, passed the Omnibus Claims bill, which was published in part on page 576, our issue of Jan. 11. This measure now goes to conference of the two houses. If the House accepts the Senate amendments as to longevity claims, a long-standing injustice will have been righted, and the vexed controversy be settled for all time.

The Senate on Jan. 18 passed without amendment H.R. 14925, to amend Sec. 1 of "An act to parole United States prisoners, and for other purposes," approved June 25, 1910, to read: "That every prisoner who has been or may hereafter be convicted of any offense against the United States and is confined in execution of the judgment of such conviction in any United States penitentiary or prison for a definite term or terms of over one year, or for the term of his natural life, whose record of conduct shows that he has observed the rules of such institution, and who, if sentenced for a definite term, has served one-third of the total of such term or terms for which he was sentenced, or, if sentenced for the term of his natural life, has served not less than fifteen years, may be released on parole as hereinafter provided."

The Senate on Jan. 18 passed S. 6877, amended to read: "That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint Robert N. Campbell a first lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps, U.S.A., to take rank next after 1st Lieut. Robert O. Edwards, Coast Art. Corps, the said Robert N. Campbell having served for a period of eight years and six months, from June, 1902, to December, 1910. Sec. 2. That the said Robert N. Campbell shall receive no pay or emolument except from the date of his appointment."

The bill (H.R. 25764) to subject lands of former Fort Niobrara Military Reservation and other lands to homestead entry was passed by the Senate Jan. 18.

The Senate on Jan. 18 passed S. 7169, to transfer Capt. Frank E. Evans from the retired to the active list of the Marine Corps.

The bill (S. 8053) to authorize the creation of a temporary commission to investigate and make recommendation as to the necessity or desirability of establishing a national aerodynamical laboratory and prescribing the duties of said commission and providing for the expenses thereof was passed by the Senate Jan. 18.

The joint resolution (H.J. Res. 239) authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the order of Charles H. Baxter, first vice-president of the Army and Navy Union, United States of America, one dismounted bronze cannon used in the Civil War, to be used by the Army and Navy Union for the purpose of furnishing official badges of the order, was passed by the Senate Jan. 18.

The Senate on Jan. 18 passed S. 4256, to approve of the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the treaty of Ghent, and authorizing the President to appoint a commission of seven members, to be known as the Peace Centennial Commission.

In the Senate, Jan. 21, Mr. du Pont offered a proposed amendment to the Army Appropriation bill (H.R. 27941). In the item "For pay of officers on the retired list," strike out "\$2,877,000" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "\$2,874,500: Provided, That hereafter when any officer who has been retired for disability is found by an examining board, to be appointed by the Secretary of War, to be physically and mentally qualified for active service the President may, in his discretion, reinstate such officer upon the active list as an extra officer, with the rank and relative position he would have held if he had not been retired: Provided further, That such officer shall continue as an extra officer only until such time as a vacancy shall occur in his grade and arm of the Service, and if again retired for disability, except for wounds received in action, he shall be retired with the rank and pay received by him before his reinstatement: And provided further, That an officer to be entitled to promotion under the provisions of this act must have served on the active list, or active duty while on the retired list, or a combination of both, for the length of time that would have been required to entitle him to promotion if he had not been retired."

Favorable report was made in the Senate Jan. 18 on H.R. 20193, which as amended authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to pay a cash reward for suggestions submitted by civilian employees of ordnance establishments under the Navy Department for improvement or economy in manufacturing processes or plant.

The River and Harbor Appropriation bill reported in the House carries \$40,872,958—\$37,112,958 in cash appropriations and \$3,760,000 in authorizations, the authorizations being \$3,200,000 for the Ohio and \$560,000 for the Hudson River. The committee say: "This aggregate exceeds the amount carried in the last bill as it was introduced into and as it left the House by \$14,610,438. But this increase was made necessary by reason of the fact that the appropriations in the pending measure are intended to cover a much longer period of time than those carried in the bill of 1912. In that bill, which amounted to \$26,262,520, we were only providing for a period, as it was supposed, from July 1 last year to March 4 of this, or about eight months, whereas it is necessary in the pending measure to cover the time between the 4th of March next and the 1st of July, 1914, or a period of about sixteen months." The bill changes slightly the provision in the Act of 1912 permitting the Chief of Engineers to fix, in his discretion, the number of members of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors at not more than nine. It was thought best to have a definite rather than an indefinite number, even though a maximum beyond which the increase could not be made was fixed. The committee, therefore, have provided that the board shall be composed of seven members, instead of nine, in the discretion of the Chief of Engineers, seven being regarded as more desirable than the larger number.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions recommends the passage of H.R. 27806, granting a pension to Mary MacArthur, widow of Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. The committee amends the bill, making the amount \$100 per month in place of \$2,500 per year,

and states that Mrs. MacArthur, who is now advanced in years and in feeble health, is possessed of no income and but a small estate and is dependent for support upon her son, a captain in the Army. The report adds a biographical sketch of General MacArthur taken from the National Cyclopaedia of American Biography, reciting his distinguished services and noting that in the Civil War he had commanded in nine battles before the completion of his twentieth year, and was probably the youngest man in the Army that actually headed a regiment in battle and extensive field operations during the Civil War. He took part in a number of Indian campaigns, and in the Philippines fought a continuous and successful campaign against Filipino insurgents after the capture of Manila. He succeeded General Otis in command of the Division of the Philippines, and was military governor of the islands. "The almost complete pacification of the Philippine Islands," the sketch adds, "including the capture of Aguinaldo, was the result of his labors there. During his military governorship he not only administered executive affairs, but also directed the field operations of the largest force of American troops assembled under one command since the Civil War. His brilliant career may well serve as an inspiration to every young soldier."

AMENDING NATURALIZATION LAWS.

The House on Jan. 15 passed H.R. 20195, to amend Section 4 of the Naturalization Act approved June 29, 1906, by adding:

"Seventh. That any alien of the age of twenty-one years and upward who has enlisted or may hereafter enlist in the armies of the United States, either the Regular or the Volunteer forces, or in the U.S. Navy or Marine Corps, or in the Revenue Cutter Service, or who is serving or has served on board a merchant vessel of the United States, may, after three years of such service, while still in the Service or within six months after an honorable discharge therefrom, petition for naturalization in any court authorized to grant citizenship; and the honorable discharge certificate of such alien from the service of the United States, or a certificate of such three years' service and good conduct during that time, signed by a commissioned officer under whom he is serving, or an affidavit of the master of said merchant vessel certifying to such three years' service and good conduct, as aforesaid, and the affidavits of two credible witnesses, citizens of the United States, identifying the applicant as the person named in the certificate presented, shall be deemed competent and sufficient proof of the residence and good moral character required by law, and either the original or a verified copy of such certificate or discharge, if any, shall be attached to and made a part of the petition; such applicant shall not be required to prove one year's residence within the state in which he files his application to become a citizen; and the petition of any such alien shall be docketed and final hearing had thereon by the court immediately, or at the convenience of the court."

"Eighth. That every seaman being an alien shall, after his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, and after he shall have served such three years upon such merchant vessel of the United States, be deemed a citizen of the United States for the purpose of manning and serving on board any such merchant vessel of the United States, anything to the contrary in any Act of Congress notwithstanding; but such seaman shall, for all purposes of protection as an American citizen, be deemed such after the filing of his declaration of intention to become such citizen."

Sec. 2. That Sections 2166 and 2174 of the Revised Statutes of the U.S.A., and so much of an act approved July 26, 1894, reading as follows: "Any alien of the age of twenty-one years and upward who has enlisted or may enlist in the U.S. Navy or Marine Corps, and has served or may hereafter serve five consecutive years in the U.S. Navy or one enlistment in the U.S. Marine Corps, and has been or may hereafter be honorably discharged, shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States upon his petition, without any previous declaration of his intention to become such; and the court admitting such alien shall, in addition to proof of good moral character, be satisfied by competent proof of such person's service in and honorable discharge from the U.S. Navy or Marine Corps"; and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this act are hereby repealed; but nothing in this act shall repeal or in any way enlarge Section 2169 of the Revised Statutes: Provided, That for the purposes of the prosecution of all crimes and offenses against the naturalization laws of the United States which may have been committed prior to this act the statutes and laws hereby repealed shall remain in full force and effect: Provided further, That as to all aliens who, prior to Jan. 1, 1866, served in the armies of the United States and were honorably discharged therefrom, Section 2166 of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall be and remain in full force and effect, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

HOUSE PASSES ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

It required but three days' consideration in the Committee of the Whole House to bring to passage, on Jan. 21, the Army Appropriation bill (H.R. 27941). The measure as it now goes to the Senate Military Committee carries no new legislation and very few provisos limiting the expenditure of the amounts appropriated in the bill. Debate on the bill is noted elsewhere. Several minor amendments to perfect the text of the measure were made in the House. As noted last week, the bill provides for an addition of fifty per cent. to the pay of officers while on aviation duty. This was adopted without opposition. Indeed, there was a motion to increase the additional pay to 100 per cent. We note the following new features in the bill:

Provided further, That the number of and total sum paid for civilian employees in the Quartermaster Corps shall be limited to the actual requirements of the Service, and that no employee therein shall receive a salary of more than \$150 per month, except upon the approval of the Secretary of War.

In the clause appropriating for transportation of persons on discharge from the U.S. Military Prison strike out "to their home (or elsewhere as they may elect)" and insert the words, "or from any place in which they have been held under a sentence of dishonorable discharge and confinement for more than six months, or from the Government Hospital for the Insane after transfer thereto from such prison or place to their home (or elsewhere as they may elect)."

Add a new paragraph: For the construction, repair and maintenance of military and post roads, bridges and trails in the territory of Alaska, \$100,000.

Under "Ordnance Stores" add: "Provided, That no part of any sum in this act appropriated shall be expended in the purchase of ordnance powder at a price in excess of fifty-three cents per pound, or for small-arms powder at a price in excess of sixty-five cents per pound."

The Militia field artillery ammunition paragraph was amended to read: "For procuring reserve ammunition for field artillery for the Organized Militia of the several states, territories and the District of Columbia, \$500,000: the funds to be immediately available and to remain available until the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915."

The sum of \$13,913,255, a part of the sum of \$200,000 appropriated by the Act of March 3, 1909, for automatic

rifles and set aside by the Ordnance Department for payment of royalties, is hereby made available for the payment of such royalties on automatic rifles completed during the fiscal year 1912.

The Secretary of War, in his discretion, may loan or grant for temporary use at Chattanooga and at Chickamauga and Chattanooga Park for the year 1913 tents and other equipment belonging to the United States to any organization of the Grand Army of the Republic or to the Confederate Veterans; Provided, That no cost or expense shall accrue to the United States on account of said loan or temporary use of said tents, equipment, etc.

The item of \$150,000 for automatic rifles was stricken out on motion of Mr. Hay. The reason for this is explained elsewhere in this number.

The appropriations in detail follow:

	Appropriation for 1913.	Appropriation for 1914.
Contingencies of the Army...	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
Army War College	9,000.00	9,000.00
Contingencies, military information	10,000.00	10,000.00
United States Service Schools.	30,000.00	30,350.00
Contingencies, headquarters of military divisions and departments	7,500.00	7,500.00
Coast Artillery School	28,000.00	28,000.00
Signal Service of the Army	375,000.00	375,000.00
Washington-Alaska military cable	50,000.00	50,000.00
Annunciator buzzer systems	10,000.00	4,000.00
Total pay, etc., of the Army	44,059,311.18	47,667,134.45
Encampment and maneuvers, Organized Militia	1,350,000.00	350,000.00
Equipment of Militia Coast Artillery		185,000.00
Camp Perry Rifle Shooting Competition		25,000.00
Subsistence of the Army	8,797,080.42	9,098,517.00
Regular supplies, Quartermaster's Department	7,557,773.00	7,634,553.00
Equipment of officers' schools, military posts	6,000.00	5,700.00
Incidental expenses, Quartermaster's Department	1,886,000.00	1,960,000.00
Horses for Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, etc.	300,000.00	325,240.00
Barracks and quarters	1,700,000.00	1,847,500.00
Military post exchanges	40,000.00	40,000.00
Transportation of the Army and its supplies	10,850,000.00	10,555,555.00
Roads, walks, wharves and drainage	925,350.00	642,597.00
Water and sewers at military posts	1,702,595.00	1,519,290.00
Repairs, roads, etc., Alaska	125,000.00	150,000.00
Barracks and quarters, Philippine Islands	500,000.00	500,000.00
Clothing and camp and garrison equipment	5,000,000.00	6,000,000.00
Construction and repair of hospitals	450,000.00	450,000.00
Quarters for hospital stewards	10,000.00	9,700.00
Shooting galleries and ranges	93,336.00	54,857.00
Maintenance Army War College	10,700.00	10,700.00
Rent of buildings, Quartermaster's Department	49,587.00	49,587.00
Claims for damages to and loss of private property	32,616.00	491.48
Medical and Hospital Department	700,000.00	750,000.00
Army Medical Museum and Library	15,000.00	15,000.00
Care of insane Filipino soldiers	2,000.00	2,000.00
Care of insane soldiers, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry	500.00	500.00
Engineer depots	30,000.00	30,000.00
Engineer School, Washington, D.C.	25,000.00	25,000.00
Engineer equipment of troops	90,000.00	65,000.00
Civilian assistants to Engineer officers	40,000.00	40,000.00
Contingencies, Engineer Department, Philippine Islands	5,000.00	5,000.00
Ordnance service	300,118.30	300,000.00
Ordnance stores—ammunition	250,000.00	200,000.00
Small-arms target practice	800,000.00	750,000.00
Manufacture of arms	700,000.00	600,000.00
Ordnance stores and supplies	700,000.00	700,000.00
National trophy and medals for rifle contests	10,000.00	10,000.00
Automatic rifles	150,000.00	
Field Artillery for Organized Militia	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Ammunition for Field Artillery for Organized Militia	100,000.00	500,000.00

DEBATE ON THE ARMY BILL.

We gave last week some account of the debate in the House of Representatives on the Army bill, which opened on Jan. 16 and was closed on the 21st with the passage of the bill.

In commenting upon the falling off in enlistments Mr. Kahn said: "I find that the total enlistments and re-enlistments for 1910 was 6,331 during the months of November and December. The total enlistments and re-enlistments during these two months in 1911 was 7,559. The total enlistments and re-enlistments during the months of November and December, 1912, fell to the remarkably low figure of 3,677, or less than fifty per cent. of what it had been during these two months in the year before. Again the predictions of the minority have come true. The long period of enlistment does not meet with the favor of the men who are likely to enlist in the Army. I firmly believe that it will become necessary by law to change the enlistment period. I hope, however, that the system which the law provided for will have a thorough test, and if it should develop that the falling off in the number of enlistments shall continue then I hope that the Committee on Military Affairs will promptly bring in another bill to reduce the term of enlistment." Mr. Kahn proposes to give the present law of enlistment a trial of one year before condemning it.

Mr. Kahn further said: "If the provision contained in the Army bill passed last summer, to place all officers in the Quartermaster Corps on one list, according to the date of their commission, shall work out satisfactorily, then I believe that a law should be passed so that we may place all of the officers in the various branches of the Army on one list. I am satisfied that a great deal of the dissatisfaction would be dissipated, and it would work to the advantage of the Army. The Navy has only one list, and a man can look forward with absolute certainty to his promotion from rank to rank. That is impossible in the Army to-day, and such a condition should not be allowed to prevail." [Applause.]

Mr. Sharp, in the course of a strong appeal on behalf of aviation and aviators, said: "I am very glad to say its importance is becoming more apparent before the House at every session. I want to say, while it was pointed out by my friend from Texas, Mr. Slayden, that the Army officers were satisfied with this provision, that that statement ought to be qualified. They were satisfied because at this time they thought it was the best proposi-

tion they could get; but from my talk with several of these gentlemen who have been engaged in this service for two or three years past, one of them having made more than 200 flights, every time taking his life in his hands, I am convinced that they believe they should have more of an increase than this bill provides. I must say to their praise and credit that there has not been a time in the last two years when these men could not have quit the Service and received much better compensation."

In replying to a question as to what a first class private in the Signal Corps is, Mr. Murray, of Massachusetts, said: "With the permission of the chairman, I will answer the gentleman from Kansas. I do so because I happen to have been a first class private in the Signal Corps and I may be qualified therefore to answer it."

Mr. Helm, in the course of some sharp criticisms upon officers of the Army because of what he alleged to be their desire to get promotion and increase of pay, said of them: "They are quite tender. You have to sort of tiptoe around. They are very touchy. They are very jealous of the position and the rank that they occupy. But it occurs to me the time has come when we ought to do some pruning here, to cut off some of these good things that you are handing out annually to these officers."

Mr. Hay, replying to Mr. Helm, won applause when he said: "There has never been a time in the history of this Government when the officers of the United States Army have not been equal to every task which has been committed to their care."

Mr. Mondell, while endorsing this statement "as to the gallantry and efficiency of the officers of the Army of the United States," yet said: "But it is true, in my opinion, that we have been much given in this country of late years to yielding to the importuning of the Army, to the social influence of the Army, in increasing the Army pay and the Army emoluments, and in no way have we erred more, in my opinion, than in giving rank and title and other peculiar military recognition to men who are not performing, or who are not called upon to perform, purely military duty. We are wiping out the line between the fighting men and the auxiliaries of the fighting force. In my opinion that is not a wise thing to do. And we have increased the pay and allowances, pay active and fovy, allowances and commutation, and all that sort of thing—well, at least as much as they should have been increased." He said further on: "No one can doubt but that when called upon the Army of the United States will respond, men and officers, as nobly to the duties they are called upon to perform as ever did a soldier in the history of the world." [Applause.]

There was an attempt made to show that Army officers were getting too much mileage, and Mr. Cox offered an amendment limiting this to "actual traveling expenses and no more." He said: "The idea that the Army are in favor of economy in this thing is absurd to me. It is ridiculous. It is laughable. If they were not making money out of it they would be up here at every opportunity they got, insisting upon additional mileage pay."

The amendment of Mr. Cox was ruled out on a point of order. The objection of Representative Martin Dies, of Texas, to the present size of our Army and to our retention of the Philippines gave ex-Speaker Joseph G. Cannon the opportunity to give his views, in the closing days of his long service in the House, on our possession of the islands. The question of pay for the officers of the Philippine Scouts being before the House on Jan. 18, Mr. Dies referred to the smallness of the U.S. Army, "even as late as 1894, when it was less than 25,000 men." Placing the present strength of the Army at 90,000, he said he could see no reason for this large force unless it was the holding of the Philippines. He called attention to our geographical position and said that this kept us free from the broils of Europe and enabled us, except for the possession of the islands, to get along with only a skeleton of an Army, but "instead of that short-sighted politics, short-sighted statesmen are constantly embroiling this nation in an acquisition of territory that is not contiguous to this Republic. It means a standing Army of practically one hundred thousand men, which is certain to grow. In a few years more it will be 125,000 or 150,000 to be supported by the people, who need no defensive operations and whose geographical situation makes it unnecessary for defensive operations."

Then Mr. Cannon took the floor to say that he was not in harmony with the views of President-elect Wilson touching the Philippine Islands, because he believed it impossible for this country to give up the islands without doing a gross injustice to the natives themselves, upon whom will be saddled the problems of self-government when they are unfitted for the responsibility. "However much it will cost this country in treasure and blood to perform our duty to the islands, in the fulness of time they will be worth all they may cost," said Mr. Cannon. "We are not going to keep the Philippines to oppress the natives. Whenever the people of the archipelago with different languages and different religions and no religion at all become competent for self-government by that time they will not wish to sever their relations with this great Republic." With the Monroe Doctrine to assert and with the Panama Canal to defend Mr. Cannon said he would rather see the Army increased than decreased.

"We have an Army of 80,000. With the great expenditure for fortifications, with the Monroe Doctrine and the Panama Canal to defend, with 100,000,000 people, I would not have an Army of less than it is now. If increases are necessary I would give them, and I am quite in harmony touching the expenditures in connection with the Militia. If we had had 100,000 well trained men in the Regular Army in the war with Spain it would not have been necessary for us to have called upon the citizen soldiery, which came in great numbers for that contest. We have our troubles down on the border land to the south with Mexico and with the South American republics. God knows we don't want them. We have got to abandon the Monroe Doctrine, to play a happy-go-lucky game, and take all things for granted, with the grandest, greatest and most powerful national on earth, or we have got to realize the obligation that the coming future brings to us."

Mr. Cannon said: "It takes a volunteer citizen soldier on the average at least six months to become trained for efficient service. In the meantime disease and death incapacitate and destroy greater numbers than six months of active service in actual warfare after they are trained. We have got to realize the obligation that the present and the future bring to us. Therefore I am entirely in sympathy with the effort to provide an adequate Navy. I have voted for battleships, and I stand ready to vote for more supplies, powder and mobile artillery because we may have ever so many men ready and willing to serve the Republic, but unless we are prepared with material as well as men we are powerless

and liable to be knocked out before we can get a good start."

The debate on the Army bill closed on Tuesday, Jan. 21. Considerable time was devoted to debating an amendment by Mr. Burke, of South Dakota, providing that no money appropriated "herein shall be used for the payment of expenses of holding, going to, attendance on, and returning from polo tournaments, horse shows, Olympic games, or race track, by officers, enlisted men, horses, or equipments belonging to the United States, except at the U.S. Military Academy."

When this was rejected Mr. Burke offered another amendment restricting the limitation to polo tournaments. This being rejected, he made a third attempt without success, his third amendment being subject to the point of order. Mr. Burke explained that in the absence of a specific appropriation for the purposes indicated the Comptroller decided that such expenditure was to be permitted under the general authority granted to the War Department to do what in its judgment would promote the efficiency of the Army. His purpose in offering his several amendments was to put Congress on record as approving the view of the law taken by the present Comptroller, so that his action could not be overruled by some future Comptroller. Mr. Burke said: "We have a decision of the Comptroller that moneys may be expended for this purpose, as I have just read. It seems to me that if this is something that is considered necessary in connection with the efficiency of the Army it is quite within the power of this House and this committee to specifically appropriate for it, just as the language in the bill appropriates for many other purposes. It is upon the theory that it is a necessary part of the military organization, including maneuvers and other matters connected therewith."

On this subject Mr. Kahn said: "The matter of horsemanship is one of absorbing interest in the Army. Up to a few years ago the officers of the U.S. Army were woefully deficient in horsemanship as compared with the horsemanship of officers of other countries. They had poor mounts and the horses which were provided by the officers made no showing. Thereupon one of the societies interested in the breeding of good horses gave to the U.S. Government a number of well-bred horses for use of the officers. These horses are the ones that are being transported from one place to another, to various track events, so called. The races are not the ordinary races that occur at certain race tracks day after day. They are generally gentlemen's events, and the officers of the United States participate in them as gentlemen riders. Instead of riding for large purses they ride for trophies and sometimes a small purse is made up in addition, but it is not in any sense such a race as takes place on the ordinary race tracks of the country. It seems that last summer there was a race at the Benning track in the District. It was held after Congress adjourned. It was in the interest of good horsemanship. I believe they rode fifteen miles in one race, which wound up with a steeplechase at the end. Every officer who went within that enclosure to see those officers ride in the races paid his admission fee. The general public, to a certain extent, went there and paid an admission fee, and it was that admission fee that paid the entire expenses of the tournament, or rather paid a portion of the expense, and the Army officers interested in the improvement of horsemanship in the military service went into their own pockets and paid the rest of it."

Mr. Baker read a telegram from the Coronado Country Club of California offering to pay all expenses of every kind involved in sending an Army team to compete for the Western polo championship, believing such tournaments to be of great benefit to the Service.

Mr. Roberts, of Massachusetts, tried to get in an amendment making the appropriation for roads, etc., contingent on the payment to the town of Winthrop, Mass., of half the expense of a sidewalk which runs by the Fort Banks reservation, but it went out on a point of order. Mr. Roberts said: "The point I make is this: Here is a small town of ten or twelve thousand population. It happens to be so located geographically that the War Department conceived the project of locating in it a fort. The fort is a serious detriment to the town, not only because it takes a certain amount of taxable property out of the town valuation, but also because it stands there as a dog in the manger, as it were, stopping any town development, because the War Department, unless specifically authorized, has no power to spend any of that money."

Mr. Sherley recalled the attitude of Boston during the Spanish-American War touching coast defenses, and wished to find out "whether any part of the state of Massachusetts was desirous of having the defenses for the protection of Boston removed."

Mr. Helm, of Kentucky, chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, moved to strike from the bill an appropriation of \$500,000 to build barracks for the Army at Manila, and announced that since the Baltimore platform declared in favor of the independence of the islands he saw no reason for "wasting" more money there.

Although the amendment was defeated on a viva voce vote, it provoked one of the liveliest debates of the session and disclosed the views of some of the House leaders on this important subject. "The Democratic party," said Mr. Helm, "has three times gone on record as opposed to imperialism and a colonial policy. I believe that at the extra session the Democratic party will pass a bill declaring for the independence of the Philippines, and it occurs to me that it is unwise at this time to be embarking further upon an enterprise of this character. This appropriation is a part of a \$6,000,000 scheme to erect barracks, quarters and stables for a regiment of Cavalry, Field Artillery, etc. If we are going to turn the archipelago over to the natives this is an unnecessary charge upon the Treasury."

"The Philippines from 1898 to 1902 cost us more than \$170,000,000. The Chief of Staff reports that since the treaty of Paris was signed down to August, 1911, the Army has cost us \$167,000,000 more than it would have cost if we had not had to keep so many soldiers in the islands. The next President will be a Democrat," added Mr. Helm.

"By title," remarked Representative James R. Mann, of Illinois, the Republican leader.

"You will find that he will be a good performer as a Democrat," retorted Mr. Helm, "and that he is standing squarely on the Baltimore platform, which declares for Philippine independence."

"It is not where he is standing, but which way he is moving that is important," volunteered Representative Hamilton, Republican, of Michigan.

"He is moving away from those islands," replied Mr. Helm. Loud Democratic applause greeted this statement.

Mr. Hay, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, declared it was too early to tell what would be done with the Philippine Islands, and he opposed striking out

the \$500,000 item, on the ground that the Democratic scheme contemplated holding the islands for seven years anyway and the American soldiers needed quarters during that time. He said it was necessary to keep troops on the islands to preserve order. He further said: "Whatever may be the policy which is to be pursued with regard to these islands, whatever may take place in the future, I, for one, who am in a measure charged with the responsibility for the appropriations for the Army of the United States, do not propose to assume the responsibility of refusing a reasonable, right and proper appropriation for the shelter and accommodation of the Army." [Applause.]

Mr. Levy: "Mr. Speaker, I demand a separate vote on the amendment which was adopted at the end of line 17, page 24, after the figures '\$7,634,553,' which reads as follows:

Provided, That no part of this or any other appropriation shall be expended in payment for heat and light for quarters of officers who receive commutation of quarters.

A separate vote was taken on this amendment, and it was rejected. The other amendments were voted on in gross and adopted.

The statement of the shape in which the bill was finally passed and goes to the Senate will be found in another column.

FORTIFICATIONS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1914.

The items of the Fortifications Appropriation bill, reported in the House Jan. 17, follow:

	Appropriations for 1913.	Recommended for 1914.
Fortifications and other works of defense:		
Construction of gun and mortar batteries		\$100,000
Modernizing older emplacements		25,000
Construction of fire-control stations and accessories	\$100,000	
Power and lighting plants at seacoast fortifications		50,000
Searchlights for important harbors	(1)	100,000
Purchase or reclamation of land for sites		100,000
Protection and repair of fortifications	\$175,000	200,000
Plans for fortifications	5,000	5,000
Tools, etc., electric plants	45,000	40,000
Sea wall and embankments	(1)	
Fort St. Philip, La., defenses		
Key West, Fla., defenses	(2)	
Preservation of structures for torpedo defense	20,000	20,000
Mining casements, cable galleries, etc.		
Operation fire-control stations	180,000	180,000
Total, fortifications and other works of defense	525,000	820,000
Armament of fortifications:		
Mountain, field, and siege cannon	\$300,000	450,000
Ammunition for mountain, field, and siege cannon	600,000	900,000
Seacoast cannon		128,000
Ammunition for seacoast cannon	140,000	140,000
Ammunition, subcaliber guns, seacoast artillery practice	425,000	425,000
Alteration and maintenance of mobile artillery	45,000	45,000
Ammunition, subcaliber guns, etc., for mountain, field, and siege artillery practice	130,000	130,000
Alteration, sights, etc., 3.2-inch batteries	75,000	175,000
Alteration and maintenance of seacoast artillery	300,000	300,000
Total armament of fortifications	2,015,000	2,693,000
Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N.J.:		
Current expenses	56,200	56,200
Expenses of officers and pay of draftsmen	18,700	18,700
Total, Sandy Hook Proving Ground	74,900	74,900
Submarine mines	58,000	50,000
Maintenance of submarine mine material		68,000
Fortifications in insular possessions:		
Seacoast batteries, Hawaii	170,000	70,000
Seacoast batteries, Philippines	800,000	700,000
Light and power plants, Hawaii		34,469
Searchlights for important harbors, Hawaii		10,800
Searchlights for important harbors, Philippines		20,600
Preservation of fortifications, Hawaii	500	500
Preservation of fortifications, Philippines	8,000	8,000
Preservation of torpedo structures, Hawaii		500
Preservation of torpedo structures, Philippines	500	750
Tools and supplies, power plants, Hawaii	750	750
Tools and supplies, power plants, Philippines	2,500	3,000
Mining casements, cable galleries, etc.		50,000
Operation fire-control installations	20,000	15,000
Seacoast cannon, etc.	(3)	71,400
Ammunition for seacoast cannon, etc.	300,000	400,000
Alteration and maintenance of seacoast artillery	33,585	36,319
Mechanical supervision seacoast artillery	2,500	4,100
Submarine mines and appliances		68,662
Maintenance of submarine mine material		7,500
Total, fortifications in insular possessions	1,338,335	1,502,350
Board of Ordnance and Fortification	25,000	10,000
Grand total, fortifications	4,036,235	5,218,250

¹ Reappropriation of \$25,000.

² Reappropriation of \$125,000 additional to this amount.

³ Reappropriation of \$36,000.

⁴ In addition to this sum authority was given to contract for the further amount of \$300,000.

⁵ Authority was given to contract to the extent of \$71,400.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 8153, Mr. Sanders.—To create in the War Department and the Navy Department, respectively, a roll designated as "The Civil War Volunteer Officers' Retired List," to authorize placing thereon with retired pay certain surviving officers who served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States in the Civil War.

S. 8189, Mr. Brandegee.—Repealing a provision of the Sundry Civil Act of Aug. 24, 1912, to wit: "No additional appointments as cadets or cadet engineers shall be made in the Revenue Cutter Service unless hereafter authorized by Congress."

S. 8214, Mr. Smith, of Maryland.—To provide for the permanent marking of the spot within the walls of Fort McHenry where the flagstaff was planted at the Battle of North Point.

H.J. Res. 386, Mr. Ellerbe.—That nothing contained in the proviso under the heading "Pay of officers of the line" in the Act approved Aug. 24, 1912, entitled "An Act making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other purposes," shall be held to apply to the service of Capt. Frank Parker, U.S.

Army, for the period necessary for him to complete his present tour of duty at L'Ecole de Guerre, France.

H.R. 28100, Mr. Moore, of Pennsylvania.—Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to recover the hull, guns, and other equipment of the U.S. frigate Philadelphia, now lying in the harbor of Tripoli, and appropriating \$15,000 therefor.

H.R. 28158, Mr. Donohoe.—Authorizing Capt. P. H. Ueberoth, U.S.R.C.S., and Gunner Carl Johansson, U.S.R.C.S., to accept watches tendered to them by the Canadian government.

H.R. 28234, Mr. Cline.—To place on the retired list of the Army the names of the surviving officers who were mustered out under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 15, 1870.

H.R. 28236, Mr. Humphrey, of Washington.—That no vessel of the United States, or of any foreign nation, shall be permitted to enter or pass through the Panama Canal that is under the control, or operated by, or that is used, run, or operated in any combine, conference, pool, or ring, that is monopolizing or attempting to monopolize interstate or foreign trade or commerce of the United States or any part of such trade or commerce, or doing any act or acts in restraint of such trade or commerce.

H.R. 28239, Mr. Calder.—Providing that one competent officer of the U.S. Navy, who shall be nominated by the Secretary of the Navy for the approval of the President, with two other competent persons appointed by the President, shall constitute a commission to be known as the Labrador Current and Gulf Stream Commission, defining its powers and duties, and making an appropriation for its expenses.

H.R. 28279, Mr. Townner.—Providing for a monument to commemorate the services and sacrifices of the women of the country at the time of the American Revolution. Appropriates \$300,000, as a part contribution to the acquisition of an addition to the site and the erection thereon of an addition to the building in the District of Columbia of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

AMENDING GENERAL PENSION ACT.

H.R. 28093, Mr. Russell.—To amend the general pension act of May 11, 1912, by striking out Sec. 5 and adding in lieu thereof a new section, so as to read as follows: "Sec. 5. That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Pensions, as such application for pension filed under this act is adjudicated, to cause to be kept a record showing the name, length of service, and age of each claimant, the monthly rate of payment granted to or received by him, and the county and state of his residence; and shall at the end of the fiscal year 1914 tabulate the records so obtained by states and counties, and to furnish certified copies thereof upon demand and payment of such fee therefor as is provided by law for certified copies of records in the executive departments; and that further increase of rate under this act on account of advancing age shall be made without further application by pensioner and shall take effect and commence from the date he is shown by the aforesaid record to have attained the age provided by this act as a basis of rating: Provided, That where a claim has been heretofore adjudicated and the record therein does not sufficiently establish the date of birth of the soldier or sailor pensioner nothing herein shall prevent such further investigation as is deemed necessary, in order to establish a record upon which future increases of rate under this act on account of advancing age may be possible, the object being to advance automatically the rate of pension, as provided for by this act, without unnecessary expense to the pensioner."

H.R. 28276, Mr. Browning.—That so much of Sec. 1 of the Act approved May 11, 1912, as reads "That any person who served in the military or naval service of the United States during the Civil War and received an honorable discharge, and who was wounded in battle or in line of duty and is now unfit for manual labor by reason thereof, or who from disease or other causes incurred in line of duty resulting in his disability is now unable to perform manual labor, shall be paid the maximum pension under this act, to wit, \$30 per month, without regard to length of service or age," be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"That any person who served in the military or naval service of the United States during the Civil War and was honorably discharged, and who is now or may hereafter be entitled to a pension under the general law, by reason of disabilities contracted in the service and line of duty, at a rate of \$12 per month or more, and less than \$30 per month, and who in addition to these disabilities is now or may hereafter be suffering from other disabilities not due to his service and not the result of vicious habits, and by reason of these combined disabilities, is, or shall become, totally incapacitated for the performance of any manual labor, shall be paid the maximum pension under this act, to wit, \$30 per month."

EFFICIENCY MARINE CORPS BAND.

H.R. 28332, Mr. Hobson.—That the band of the United States Marine Corps shall consist of one leader, whose pay and allowances shall be those of a captain in the Marine Corps one second leader, whose pay shall be \$150 per month and who shall have the allowances of a sergeant major; five principal musicians, whose pay shall be \$125 per month; thirty first-class musicians, whose pay shall be \$100 per month; twenty second-class musicians, whose pay shall be \$85 per month; and five third-class musicians, whose pay shall be \$70 per month.

Sec. 2. That the principal, first-class, second-class and third-class musicians shall not be entitled to fuel, light, quarters, nor rations, nor any allowances therefor, except that when ordered by the proper authority on duty outside of the District of Columbia they shall be subsisted and quartered by the Government while on such duty, and that their rates of pay shall not be increased on account of length of service.

Sec. 3. That such further sum as may be necessary to cover the increase in the pay of said band provided by this act be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, under the appropriation "Pay, Marine Corps," for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913: Provided, That hereafter no member of said band shall receive remuneration for furnishing music when the furnishing of such music places them in competition with local civilian musicians.

Sec. 4. That nothing in this bill shall be construed to change the status as to pay and allowances which under present law is prescribed for retired enlisted men of the Marine Band.

THE QUESTION OF POWDER.

At hearings of the sub-committee of the House Committee on Appropriations in charge of the Fortification Appropriation bill beginning on Dec. 11 one of the most important discussions was that dealing with powder. The principal testimony given in this was that of Robert S. Waddell, of Cleveland, Ohio, who is at the head of a small powder company. He sought to impress upon the committee that the du Pont Company had certain confidential relations with the officers of the Army and Navy which enabled it to crush other competitors. General Crozier, who was present at the hearing, challenged the production of any proof that there were such relations except such as concerned some secret process of manufacture, which naturally the inspecting officers of the Government would be bound not to disclose. Mr. Waddell asserted that Senator Henry A. du Pont, as chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, had a peculiar influence by virtue of that position which was of advantage as against another manufacturer. Mr. Waddell asserted that certain confidential relations between the du Pont Company and Army and Navy officers has largely contributed to keep all outsiders from competing. We referred in our issue of March 18, 1911, to the common belief that Senator du Pont is a member of the powder company, and explained that before his retirement from active business he was interested in railroads and has not had any connection with the powder company. Mr. Waddell referred to the testimony

of Rear Admiral Austin W. Knight in the case of the U.S. Government against the du Pont Company, which, the witness said, was to the effect that the powder for the Government should be made by only one company, and that the du Pont, and that he would not feel safe on a battleship if the powder on board was not from that company. Mr. Waddell insisted that because of the influence of the du Pont Company officers of the Army and Navy assigned to inspect powder would not criticize that powder the way they would the product of another company. At the same time Mr. Waddell wished it understood that he did not mean to imply that such officers would wittingly stoop to favoritism. He mentioned a case at the Haskell (N.J.) plant several years ago, when samples were "switched." The Navy officer inspector had confidence in the company and did not put the samples through the tests he should have held, and he had been deceived by his confidence in the concern. In an outside firm the inspectors would not place such trust, and consequently the inspections would be more rigid. After giving a good deal of technical information to the committee relative to the details of the manufacture of the different powders, Mr. Waddell then came to the matter of government powder plants and the necessity for them. He said:

"I believe that the time has come when the Government should make its own powder in its own works. It does not cost anything to let a plant lie idle. You can paint the machinery and the wooden tanks do not get hurt much if you keep them full of water. There is very little about a smokeless powder plant that would deteriorate from standing idle, and you had better have large facilities. Dewey went into his fight at Manila short of powder—very short of it. You should have facilities for making your own powder, and an abundance of facilities. There ought to be a great big government plant on the Pacific coast in the Puget Sound district, another in the Mississippi Valley district or the Middle West, and another on the East coast."

In the course of his statements Mr. Waddell intimated that the du Pont Company maintained a lobby in Congress to promote its interests and that Col. Edmund G. Buckner was the head of that lobby. Perhaps it has been from Mr. Waddell that so many rumors have reached the anti-militarists like the New York Evening Post about a mysterious powder lobby at Washington. Colonel Buckner told the sub-committee in his examination on Dec. 16 that that assertion, and the references to any confidential relations between the du Pont Company and the officers of the Service, were "all false." Never at any time in the history of the company has there been a lobby nor anything that could be construed or distorted into a lobby. Colonel Buckner is vice-president of the du Pont Company. As to the statement that the yacht Tech had been used to take officers of the Army and Navy down the Potomac for the purpose of influencing their judgment in favor of his powder, Colonel Buckner said that no officer ever was on board the Tech while it was in Washington once for a two weeks' stay for his own pleasure.

"So far as the Army and Navy are concerned," said Colonel Buckner, "I want to say, and I find this gentleman has had the intelligence to say the same thing, that it would be foolish for any man to attempt such a thing with the Army and Navy; that is, lobbying. Now, that is the most truthful and only real truth that I have seen in his document, that it would be unwise for any man who wants business from the Army and Navy to in any way approach them so as to place them under obligations to him."

On Dec. 16 Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Army, and Rear Admiral N. C. Twining, Chief of the same bureau in the Navy, on Dec. 17, were examined by the sub-committee as to the cost of manufacture of powder and as to whether the price of the private concerns was unfair. Their examination consisted of technical descriptions of processes and minute details as to the items of cost. They both denied that the Government had been "worked" in any sense for the profit of private concerns, and showed that in all cases the prices had been fair and reasonable, considering all the overhead charges which a company is subject to and from which the Government is free. General Crozier dryly cited the case of an official of the du Pont Company who receives a salary of \$30,000 a year, and he was quite sure that no officer received that.

Mr. Waddell made a proposition to build a plant and accept a contract for a term of years to make ordnance smokeless powder for the Services. He said he was ready to furnish three million pounds of smokeless powder annually for ten years at a price not exceeding fifty cents a pound. Taking the price of the du Pont people as sixty cents a pound, he estimated the saving to the Government in the decade would be \$11,185,658.

NAVAL CRITICISM AND THE PUBLIC.

In putting forward a demand for the abandonment of the policy of concealment of criticism in the Navy and in urging an appeal to the people, as he says the Army has done, Capt. W. S. Sims, U.S.N., believes he is hastening a better understanding between the public and the Navy, and thus bringing about a condition of trust and confidence that cannot fail to improve the efficiency of the Service. These views, as set forth in his address at the opening last week in the new National Museum in Washington, D.C., of the Naval War College extension course, were presented with considerable bluntness. He frankly said that one purpose of the Naval War College is to rid our officers of an overweening confidence in our superiority to other nations, of a disposition to avoid disagreeable criticism and to conceal or minimize defects. Our naval officers, he asserted, are too prone to believe we are superior to foreigners in marksmanship, in efficiency of personnel, etc., claims all the more injurious because made in all sincerity. These claims would be dissipated, Captain Sims believes, by adequate investigation conducted in the light of a knowledge of war and its requirements as developed at the War College. They could not for a moment stand the test of thorough comprehensive plans of operation based upon strategy and logistics necessary to place and maintain our fleet in the theater of operations in a war against an alert, first class Power.

In amplifying this idea of our inferiority Captain Sims took up the subject of mobilization alone, and showed that in twenty-four hours all the fighting ships of the British navy without previous notice can be sent to the mobilization rendezvous manned with regularly trained men and fully provisioned and equipped. So thorough is the system of readiness that all this is accomplished by the sending by the Admiralty of the single word "mobilize" to each of the four naval ports.

The mobilization plans of Germany are not less thorough. The German torpedo flotilla can be put to sea in two hours fully prepared for war, the regularly commissioned ships in six hours, and the vessels in reserve not very long afterward. Although we have done something in the way of progress by our recent annual mobilizations, still such assemblages as ours are hardly more than the empty shell of a mobilization. This condition of inferiority is not of our Navy's making, but is due to limitations in equipment and personnel. This condition cannot be remedied by building four or six Dreadnoughts a year unless provision is made for necessary men and equipment. It is in urging a proper proportion between ships and personnel and equipment that the council of national defense would be of such great value.

Legislative indifference is dangerous to the efficiency of the fleet, but scarcely less so, in the opinion of Captain Sims, is the Service's disposition to boast of its achievements and blind its eyes to deficiencies. As an illustration, he cited the falling off that took place in our marksmanship not long ago, due to a mistake in the principle of training. So great was the boasting in the press of our superiority in gunnery that officers of the Service relied upon these extravagant statements, instead of looking the situation squarely in the face. Many criticisms were made to the Department, but they never reached the public. In 1903 and 1904, Captain Sims says, when there was so much criticism of the Navy, it was suggested to Admiral Taylor, then Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, that the criticisms be published, and his reply was that, if he had his way, he would have them published, acknowledge their justice, take the licking from the press, and start all over, with public opinion exerting a pressure upon Congress to give the necessary money to remedy the defects.

There was a large measure of wisdom in the position of Admiral Taylor. The concealment of criticisms results in the public being beguiled into over-confidence in the superiority of the Navy, and then of a sudden there comes an explosion of critical opinion, and the people wake up and rub their eyes in surprise like a veritable Rip Van Winkle, understanding few of the reasons for this failure of the Service to justify the many claims put forth for it and feeling that the money appropriated for it has been mishandled. The natural disposition of our press is to exalt unduly anything American, a fault undoubtedly due to our adolescence as a nation and to the natural tendency of youth to boast, and this weakness on the part of our press is accentuated by the concealment of criticism. According to our newspapers we have held all the world records in naval gunnery and achieved other things discoverable only in the imaginations of the reporters.

Captain Sims does not believe that concealment of criticisms is good. He favors the publication of them, even if they should inform the enemy, for the publication would in the end do more good than harm, for the foreign governments through their attachés can be kept informed of our weaknesses. Then why should not our own people? The Army has appealed to the people, Captain Sims says, and he wonders why the Navy does not. By abandoning secrecy and by the organization of a council of national defense there can be inspired mutual trust and confidence. He has found that Senators and Representatives have complained of the diversity of opinion among officers of the Navy as to the requirements of the Service. This condition he believes is traceable to a lack of knowledge of the elements of the problem and a lack of opportunity for discussing their knowledge. By bringing these two factors together the problem will be solved. The War College has been one of the best means of promoting a wider knowledge among officers, he says, and the extension of the benefits of such instruction as provided by the course arranged for Washington will still further advantage the Service. Indeed, when one considers the number of Army, Navy and Marine Corps officers in Washington, one can only wonder that the idea was not worked out before of having such a course in that city, where, as Secretary of the Navy Meyer said in his address at the opening, "so many officers of the Services are to be found and so many prominent men of all walks of life are glad to take part in discussion affecting our naval and military policy." No one will question the correctness of the Secretary's remark that "the more each military service knows of the other, the better will the military action of the country be; the more prominent men of the country are made cognizant of the high aims and purposes of both Services, the more support such naval and military policies will receive."

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

A silver service as a reward for aid rendered in saving life and property was on Jan. 19 presented to the revenue cutter Seminole, Capt. G. L. Carden commanding, by the owners of the steamer Berkshire. The Seminole steamed 120 miles through a gale in response to a wireless call for help off Cape Lookout, N.C., on Oct. 18 last, and saved the Berkshire and her cargo, valued together at \$500,000, from destruction by fire. The passengers were also transferred to the revenue cutter, and the Berkshire was taken to shoal water finally and was sunk to put out the fire. Then the Seminole pumped the Berkshire out, and inside of twenty-four hours after the water had been gotten out of her the vessel was proceeding on her way under her own steam.

The Seminole was 103 hours and 25 minutes actually working on the Berkshire. Except for the presence of the Seminole and the clever work of Captain Carden and his crew the Berkshire would have been a total loss.

The Treasury Department gave Captain Carden permission to accept the silver service.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The First Division of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet arrived at Colon at dawn Jan. 20, Rear Admiral Badger in command. The squadron consists of four battleships—the Wyoming (flagship), the Florida, the Utah and the North Dakota—with seven destroyers and the supply ship Dixie. The division stops five days at Colon, and will then leave for Guantanamo.

The Pacific Torpedo Flotilla has been assigned temporarily to the Pacific Fleet.

Names have been assigned submarines Nos. 40 to 47, as follows: No. 40, L-1; No. 41, L-2; No. 42, L-3; No. 43, L-4; No. 44, L-5; No. 45, L-6; No. 46, L-7; No. 47, M-1.

The U.S.S. Vicksburg has been ordered placed in second reserve at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., as soon as practicable after arrival, and as soon as practicable after the U.S.S. Cheyenne shall have been turned over to the commandant by the Naval Militia

authorities of the state of Washington, she having been ordered placed in first reserve.

During a heavy wind which had kicked up a choppy sea the submarine D-2, one of a group of submarines on the way to Guantanamo under convoy of the gunboats Castine and Tonopah, was crippled Jan. 21 north of Cape Hatteras. With her engines powerless the D-2 was taken in tow by the Castine.

The largest and most powerful battleship afloat, the Brazilian super-Dreadnought Rio de Janeiro, was launched from the slips at Elswick, England, Jan. 22. She displaces 27,500 tons and is armed with fourteen 12-inch and twenty 6-inch guns. She is designed to attain a speed of twenty-two knots an hour.

Congressman Roberts has received the promise of Secretary of the Navy Meyer that the torpedo boat destroyer McDonough will be placed at the disposal of the Massachusetts Naval Brigade, possibly by the first of March. At present the brigade is quartered on the Rogers, an old torpedo boat, which does not come up to the requirements of the brigade. The McDonough has a length of 242 feet 3 inches; beam, 22 feet 3 inches; draft, 6 feet 2 inches; displacement, 400 tons. She carries a complement of sixty-four men.

The commanding officer of the U.S.S. Arkansas reports that Andrew H. Gloeckle, ordinary seaman, was accidentally killed while hoisting a boat at 7 p.m. Jan. 20.

Ensign F. T. Berry, U.S.N., of the Dale, and Lieut. (J.G.) H. L. Nichols, U.S.N., of the Terry, have received the following letter upon results of elementary practice: "1. Reports indicate that the torpedo of the U.S.S. Dale attained the highest final merit of 87.500 on the elementary practice recently completed. 2. As you are mentioned as the officer having cognizance of these weapons, the Department takes pleasure in commending you for the intelligent and zealous effort which has produced this result. 3. A copy of this letter has been filed with your record."

The following letter has been sent by the Secretary of the Navy to Ensign E. C. Metz, U.S.N., of the Idaho, commending the results of elementary practice: "1. Reports indicate that the 12-inch guns of the division under your charge attained a very high final merit in the elementary practice recently completed. 2. These guns made a final score of 1.60, with a final merit of 80.000. The Department takes pleasure in commending you for the intelligent and zealous effort on your part which has resulted in these gratifying results, and congratulates you upon the efficiency evidenced. 3. A copy of this letter has been filed with your record." Similar letters were also sent to the following officers: Ensign M. C. Robertson, Idaho; Lieut. (J.G.) H. Campbell, New Hampshire; Ensigns F. D. Manock, Virginia; T. L. McCauley, New Hampshire; T. J. Keleher, Rhode Island; H. D. Merring, North Dakota, and H. R. Keller, Virginia.

The first class of officers of the new Naval Dental Corps has been ordered to the Naval Medical School for a month's study of military questions previous to being assigned to their stations. The class, consists of Dr. Harry Edward Harvey, of Carlton, Carroll county, Ohio; Dr. James Lee Brown, Waverton, Md.; Dr. Eugene Hunter Tennent, Washington, D.C.; Dr. Joseph A. Mahoney, Walton, Mass.

The following officers of the U.S. Navy have been selected for the post-graduate course at Annapolis, which begins Feb. 1, 1913. All those selected have excellent service records: Ordnance course, Lieuts. (J.G.) Richard Hill, L. C. Scheibla, J. F. Cox and W. F. Newton; engineering course, Lieut. W. C. Barker, jr., Lieuts. (J.G.) C. H. J. Keppeler, H. T. Dyer, L. F. Thibault, R. B. Horner, R. T. S. Lowell, R. F. Frelsen and Bryson Bruce. The following selections were made from the class of 1911 for post-graduate course in naval construction: Ensigns W. W. Webster, B. S. Bullard and E. L. Patch.

Capt. Wade L. Jolly, U.S.M.C., stationed at the Marine Barracks at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, has been dismissed from the Service following his conviction by a court-martial recently of non-payment of debts and absence without leave. He was appointed to the Marine Corps from Iowa, Oct. 2, 1899, and formerly served on the battleship South Carolina.

The Navy Department has disapproved the finding of the court-martial which recently tried Asst. Paymr. Russell Van De Water Bleeker, U.S.N., who is stationed at Key West, Fla. He was charged with advancing his own pay and cashing a \$1,000 check for a friend from government funds. He was acquitted of a part of the charges against him and was sentenced to be reprimanded. The Department disapproved the recommendation of the court-martial on account of its leniency. Assistant Paymaster Bleeker is a native of New York and was appointed to the Service on July 23, 1908.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association is organizing an Army and Navy branch of the association along lines similar to the Army and Navy branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. For this purpose a mass meeting will be held on Feb. 23 in the Young Men's Hebrew Association Building, at Lexington avenue and Ninety-second street, New York city.

Believing that the men of the Service love good music, some especially capable musicians are being engaged for very enjoyable Sunday afternoon programs at the Navy Y.M.C.A., Brooklyn, N.Y. Since the first of the year the Hearns' Sisters Company and the Kahn Concert Trio have delighted good sized audiences on these occasions. The Elizabeth Russell Trio gave a special program on Jan. 19, which included violin and cello solos. Their playing was highly enjoyed. These programs are free to all men of the Service.

The managers of the Naval Academy crew and field and track teams have been notified by the Superintendent, Capt. John H. Gibbons, that they will not be permitted to schedule rowing races over a longer course than the Henley distance of one mile and five hundred and fifty yards, nor track events of a longer distance than a quarter of a mile. Captain Gibbons has taken the matter in his own hands, writes a correspondent at Annapolis, having noticed the exhausted condition of the crew at the end of their two-mile pulls, and the drain on the strength of runners of the long distance events. This course suggested itself last spring to the Superintendent and a board of inquiry on the subject was appointed. This board, consisting of Comdr. G. W. Logan, Lieut. Comdr. Harris Laning, Surg. J. A. Murphy and Prof. Paul J. Dashiell, recommended the shortening of the time and distances in the sports. As a result of the new regulations the athletes at the Naval Academy are said to be finding difficulty in arranging either dual rowing races or track meets with any of the colleges

they have been meeting in the last few years. Already the Navy crew manager has tried unsuccessfully to obtain races with Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Cornell, Pennsylvania and Princeton, and it is doubtful if the proposed dual race between the midshipmen and Wisconsin early in June will take place. The college crews train with a special view to the four-mile races in the big regattas at the end of the season, and to row a race of less than a mile and a half as late as May 15, when most of the races on the Severn usually have taken place, they appear to believe would be fatal to ultimate chances of success either at Poughkeepsie or New London. Consequently if the midshipmen are to have any races this year arrangements may have to be made for races with local Baltimore and Washington club crews. The adoption of this new rule also settles the question whether the Navy will row at Poughkeepsie again. So far as the track team is concerned, it is probable that the Navy will have as much difficulty in inducing worthy rivals to take the trip to Annapolis as the crew. Whether the authorities are to take similar action in other branches of athletics has not been decided.

THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.
Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Major Gen. William P. Biddle, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:
Caesar, arrived Jan. 20 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Des Moines, sailed Jan. 21 from Monte Christi, Santo Domingo, for Santo Domingo City.
Montana, arrived Jan. 22 at Beirut, Asia Minor.
Annapolis, arrived Jan. 22 at San Diego, Cal.
Nero, arrived Jan. 22 at Bremerton, Wash.
Vulcan, arrived Jan. 22 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Castine, Tonopah, E-1, D-1, D-2 and D-3, arrived Jan. 22 at Charleston, S.C.
Celtic, sailed Jan. 23 from Boston, Mass., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Denver, arrived Jan. 23 at Acapulco, Mexico.
Buffalo, sailed from Panama for Corinto Jan. 23.
Des Moines, sailed from Santo Domingo City for Monte Christi Jan. 23.
Yankton, sailed from Guantanamo for Cristobal Jan. 23.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Jan. 16, 1913.

Promotions in the Navy.

Ensign Henry E. Russell to be an assistant naval constructor from Jan. 7, 1913, to fill a vacancy (vice John C. Sweeney, jr., late assistant naval constructor, U.S. Navy, declared a deserter from the naval service from June 6, 1910).

The following machinists to be chief machinists from Dec. 27, 1912, upon the completion of six years' service as machinists: Arthur W. Bird and Willis Dixon.

Pharm. Stephen W. Douglass to be a chief pharmacist from Aug. 22, 1912, in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Congress approved on that date.

The following citizens to be assistant surgeons in the Medical Reserve Corps from Jan. 6, 1913, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved Aug. 22, 1912: John C. Da Costa, a citizen of Pennsylvania, and Hobart A. Hare, a citizen of Pennsylvania.

Nominations received by the Senate Jan. 17, 1913.

Promotions in the Navy.

Medical Insp. Andrew R. Wentworth to be a medical director from Dec. 28, 1912, to fill a vacancy.

Surg. Edward S. Bogert, jr., to be a medical inspector from Dec. 28, 1912, to fill a vacancy.

Surg. Leekinski W. Sprattling to be a medical inspector from Jan. 12, 1913, to fill a vacancy.

Mach. Adolph Peterson to be a chief machinist from Dec. 27, 1912, upon the completion of six years' service as a machinist.

Second Lieut. Robert W. Voeth to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from Aug. 22, 1912, to fill a vacancy.

Appointments in the Navy.

Morris B. Miller to be an assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps of Navy from Jan. 14, 1913.

Julian H. Maynard to be an assistant paymaster from Jan. 18, 1913, to fill a vacancy.

Promotion in the Navy.

Asst. Civil Engr. Norman M. Smith to be a civil engineer from Dec. 3, 1912, to fill a vacancy.

G.O. 252, JAN. 13, 1913, NAVY DEPT.

Submarine torpedo boats Nos. 40 to 47 are hereby assigned the following names:

No. 40, L-1; No. 41, L-2; No. 42, L-3; No. 43, L-4; No. 44, L-5; No. 45, L-6; No. 46, L-7; No. 47, M-1.

BECKMAN WINTHROP,

Acting Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JAN. 17.—Ensign F. E. Johnson detached Denver; to Iris. Ensign L. R. Ford detached Iris; to Denver.

P.A. Surg. T. G. Foster to naval hospital, naval disciplinary barracks, Port Royal, S.C.

P.A. Surg. A. L. Clifton detached receiving ship at Boston, Mass.; to naval hospital, New York, N.Y.

P.A. Surg. F. E. Sellers to navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

P.A. Surg. J. M. Minter to receiving ship at Boston, Mass.

Act. Asst. Surg. J. A. Mahoney and J. M. Brown to Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., under instruction.

Gun. Arthur Boquet to naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

Gun. S. A. Farrell to receiving ship at New York, N.Y.

JAN. 18.—Lieut. (J.G.) W. F. Newton detached Arkansas; to post-graduate course, Naval Academy.

Ensign M. A. Mitscher detached Vicksburg; to Annapolis.

Ensign H. B. Gilbert detached Annapolis; continue treatment naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Ensign E. W. Jukes placed on the retired list of officers of the Navy from Jan. 15, 1913, in accordance with Sec. 1453, R.S.; physical disability incurred in line of duty; to home.

Paymr. E. C. Tobey detached Maryland; to home, wait orders.

Paymr. C. J. Cleborne detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

Paymr. J. R. Hornberger detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to Maryland.

Btsn. J. E. Quirk to Kentucky.

Mach. E. G. Herzinger to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

JAN. 22.—Lieut. (J.G.) Bryson Bruce detached Mississippi; to post-graduate course, Naval Academy.

Btsn. W. P. Simmons detached Potomac; to naval hospital, Norfolk, Va., for treatment.

Chief Gun. David Hepburn to receiving ship, Boston, Mass.

Gun. R. O. Williams detached Delaware, Feb. 1, 1913; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Gun. A. T. Brill detached receiving ship, New York; to Delaware.

Paymr. Clerk C. F. Bennett appointed; to navy yard, Washington, D.C.

JAN. 23.—Naval Constr. G. W. Groesbeck resignation accepted; to take effect March 1, 1913.

Gunners W. A. Vick, Axel Lindblad, J. C. Maxon, J. J. Welch and C. C. Stotz to receiving ship, Norfolk, Va.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JAN. 17.—Second Lieut. W. C. MacCrone detached headquarters to Marine Officers' School, Norfolk.

JAN. 21.—Second Lieut. S. P. Budd detached American Legation, Peking; to the United States.

Second Lieut. L. W. Williams detached Marine Corps Rifle Range, Winthrop, Md.; to marine barracks, Portsmouth.

Second Lieut. F. S. N. Erskine detached marine barracks, Boston; to Advanced Base School, Philadelphia.

JAN. 22.—Second Lieut. S. N. Raynor detached Marine Barracks, Portsmouth; to Marine Barracks, Mare Island.

Second Lieut. H. C. Daniels detached Marine Barracks, Mare Island; to Marine Barracks, Boston.

JAN. 23.—Second Lieut. J. A. Gray detached Marine Barracks, Puget Sound; to Philippines.

The Pacific Torpedo Flotilla has been assigned temporarily to the Pacific Fleet.

REVENUE CUTTER NOTES.

Capt. W. W. Jaynes, of the cutter Yamacraw, of the Savannah, Ga., station, reported that about 4 a.m. Jan. 15, while steaming into St. Simon Sound, Ga., he sighted the Leyland S.S. Louisiana, of Liverpool, aground on a shoal six miles N.W. of St. Simon Sound.

The Yamacraw attempted for six days to float the vessel, but not until Jan. 20 could she be moved. On that day, assisted by the tug William F. Maculey, of Savannah, the Louisiana was floated and towed to a safe offing, where she was anchored.

Capt. D. F. A. de Otte, commanding the cutter Onondaga, of the Norfolk, Va., station, reports that while leaving Assateague Inlet on the morning of Jan. 14 he observed the schooner Margaret M. Ford aground near the end of Fishing Point.

The cutter, with the combined effect of the sails of the schooner and the pull of her own line, slewed the schooner off the point and she proceeded on her way.

The steamer Minnesota reported that on Jan. 19 in Lat. 30-57, Long. 76-44 she passed what appeared to be a sailing vessel bottom up in the track of southbound ships. The cutter Yamacraw was ordered to proceed to the locality and search for the derelict.

Jan. 20 the cutter Pamlico went to the assistance of the schooner Parker, stranded in Croatan Sound. On the same date the cutter Miami floated the Colorado after three days' work. The Miami arrived at Key West Sunday morning.

Jan. 21 the cutter Seminole left Wilmington and proceeded to off Winyat to assist a schooner reported in distress.

Jan. 22 the cutter Woodbury floated the British schooner Hardwick, off the coast of Maine, and towed her to Portland.

On Jan. 23 the cutter Seneca towed the Dorothea into Bermuda Harbor. The Dorothea was picked up at sea Jan. 20. Jan. 24 the steamer Mea was reported in distress twenty-six miles off Cape Lookout and the cutters Androscoggin and Seminole were sent out to investigate.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 21, 1913.

Mrs. C. C. Carter has been quite ill with a severe attack of gripe, but is now convalescing. The epidemic of scarlet fever among the young children of the post seems to be over, and no serious results.

Miss Mosley is visiting her sister, Mrs. Jewell. Among the officers now here taking examinations are Lieutenants Duncan, Phipps, Mack, Farnsworth and Singles. Captain Mathews has been made athletic manager, Lieutenant Farnsworth having to give that position up on account of many post duties.

Capt. and Mrs. Richard C. Marshall, jr., entertained at dinner Monday Major and Mrs. Pettus, Major and Mrs. Hero, Capt. and Mrs. Barnes, Capt. and Mrs. Totten. Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. Gearhart gave a dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Kimberly, Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick and Lieutenant Mack. Thursday afternoon Mrs. Wildrick was hostess at a bridge party, when the guests were Mesdames Hero, Barnes, Marshall, Corbin, Hotz, Sunderland, Buck, Pence, Bradley, Baker, Wilbur, and Allen Kimberly. Prizes, large bunches of violets, were won by Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Wilbur and Mrs. Barnes. Mrs. Hotz and Mrs. Allen Kimberly poured tea. At a large tea given by Mrs. Gearhart, to which nearly all of the post people were asked, Mrs. Sunderland poured tea and Mrs. Buck served an ice. Lieutenant Corbin has returned from a short visit to Washington. Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Furnival entertained at bridge for Mesdames Hero, Pence, Williams, Morse, Ryan, Stuart and Holcombe. Saturday Mrs. Ryan gave a large tea, assisted by Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Pence and Mrs. Masteller.

General Carleton has arrived at the Chamberlain, where he will spend the rest of the winter. Miss Sullivan is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Marshall. Captain McKenny's father is visiting him. Major and Mrs. Hero entertained at dinner on Thursday for Major and Mrs. Pettus, Capt. and Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Bradley and Captain McKenny. Mrs. Brand is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Sunderland. Capt. and Mrs. Buck gave a dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Masteller, Capt. and Mrs. Sunderland, Mrs. Brand and Lieutenant Goodrich.

Col. and Mrs. Strong gave a club supper on Saturday after the hop. One of the largest bridge parties of the season was given by Mrs. Buck Wednesday afternoon. Her guests were Mesdames Strong, Coleman, Pence, Hero, Gallup, Sunderland, Wilbur, Whitfield, Furnival, Hanna, Brown, Wilson, Wiczorek, Williams and Martin. Those coming in for tea were Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Edwards and Mrs. Ruhlen. Mrs. Pence served an ice and Mrs. Sunderland poured tea.

PUGET SOUND ARTILLERY DISTRICT.

Port Townsend, Wash., Jan. 17, 1913.

The third of a series of dances given by the officers and ladies of Fort Worden on Saturdays was largely attended. The guests were received by Mrs. Vestal and Miss Bailey. Among those present were Major Vestal, Major and Mrs. Bartlett, Capt. and Mrs. Herring, Capt. and Mrs. Storck, Miss Kimmel, Miss Polly Bailey, Captains Covington and Woods, Lieutenants Moore, Austin, Cecil, Heath, McNeil, Castlen, Wood, Sessions, Harrison, Crawford, Thiele; from Fort Flagler Captain Hughes, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Leary, Lieut. and Mrs. Smith, Lieutenant Wallis and Miss Tobin; from Port Townsend Senior Capt. and Mrs. Dunwoody, Capt. and Mrs. Chiswell, Capt. and Mrs. Hamlet, Lieut. and Mrs. Lawton. Mrs. Chiswell, wife of Captain Chiswell, U.S.R.C.S., entertained at dinner Saturday before the dance, for Miss Helen Starr and Miss Johnston, of Seattle, and Lieutenants McNeil and Harrison. The latter has recently arrived from West Point. Lieut. and Mrs. Lawton, U.S.N., entertained at dinner last week complimentary to their house guests, Miss Mildred Bone, of Seattle, and Miss Tobin, of Fort Flagler. The other guests were Lieutenants Austin and Thiele. All attended the dance at Fort Worden.

Capt. Wade H. Carpenter has returned to Fort Worden, and has taken command of the 106th Company. Capt. and Mrs. Kimmel, of Fort Worden, have returned from a visit in Pullman, their former home. Captain Hamlet, U.S.R.C.S., left Friday for the Puget Sound Navy Yard to resume command of the Taboma, after a two months' leave spent with relatives in Port Townsend. Mrs. Hamlet accompanied him to Seattle, where she will remain a few days visiting friends. Senior Captain Dunwoody, U.S.R.C.S., has returned from an official trip to the Puget Sound Yard.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 23, 1913.

The ceremonies for the removal of the remains of John Paul Jones from Bancroft Hall to the crypt under the chapel will be simple in character. The removal will take place on Sunday morning, Jan. 26, at 10:30. Immediately afterward the morning chapel services will be held. Secretary of the Navy Meyer, Gen. Horace Porter, who was ambassador to France at the time the body of Commodore Jones was located in a graveyard there and who was mainly instrumental in identifying the remains, and other dignitaries are expected to be present. Admiral Dewey may attend.

The semi-annual examinations begin Jan. 24 at the Naval Academy. This is the term in which a great weeding out of the classes usually occurs. The examinations will end on Thursday of next week.

The officers' bal masqué was the most brilliant of all the social functions of the season here. Governor Goldsborough, of Maryland, Mrs. Goldsborough, and her sister, Mrs. Taft, wife of the President; Miss Helen Taft, and Miss Esther Cleveland, daughter of the late President Cleveland, were among the participants in the dance and appeared in costume. Capt. and Mrs. Gibbons were costumed, respectively, as General and Mrs. Washington. The scene presented was brilliant. Broad banners draped the ceiling of "Trophy Hall," flags, colors and standards that the Navy had captured in war. The Naval Academy band, posted on the stage, rendered splendid music. At one end of the hall were two divers of the sea in full costume, one a lady, the other a gentleman. The head pieces were illuminated by electric bulbs. Punch and lemonade were served. Among those in costume were: Lieut. Kenneth Castleman as a brigadier general; Mrs. Castleman, Grecian girl; Miss Ruth Claude, Yama Yama girl; Mr. Nathaniel Terry, Dutch lad; Miss Louise Terry, Christmas tree; Mrs. F. D. Karns, "Folly"; Mrs. J. K. Seymour, Colonial dame; Major Robert Alexander, domino; Mrs. Robert Alexander, Spanish girl; Paymaster Brantz Mayer, clown; Capt. P. D. Bunker, clown; Mrs. D. M. Garrison, Japanese girl; Mrs. W. Baggeley, Spanish girl; Lieut. W. Baggeley, chief; Lieut. Comdr. H. Lanning, Grecian costume; Dr. A. M. D. McCormick, sailor; Mrs. McCormick, domino; Lieut. G. W. S. Castle, brigadier; Lieut. Hugh Brown, dorkie; Lieut. A. W. Fitch, jockey; Mrs. R. I. Curtin, Dutch boy; Lieut. F. McCammon, Highland lad; Instructor Alden, Chinaman; Instructor Washburn, clown; Mrs. R. C. Bulmer, Greek girl; Lieut. Comdr. Robert L. Berry, German brewer; Mrs. Berry, Dolly Varden; Lieut. Bruce Ware, farmer; Mrs. Ware, Dutch maid; Lieut. William B. Howe, convict; Lieut. Joseph Baer, schoolboy; Mrs. Baer, Spanish maid; Ensign Hird, schoolboy; Mrs. Hird, Filipino; Mrs. Rodger Williams, Pierrette; Miss Nancy Walton, Dutch maid; Professor Cusachs, brigadier; Mrs. Buchanan, as a Pierrette; Mrs. Archibald Davis, Spanish gypsy; Lieut. G. K. Davis, Louis XVI. court dress; Lieut. A. P. Fairfield, Pierrette; Mrs. Theodorice Potter, "Twilight"; Mrs. Beecher, domino; Mrs. Geering, domino; Lieutenant Cox, Turk; Mrs. Cox, Turk; Lieut. I. F. Dorch, Highlander; Lieut. W. S. McIntire, Highlander; Lieut. F. H. Rote, brigadier; Lieut. H. L. Pence, Persian; Captain Baldwin, Persian; Mrs. Van Auker, gypsy; Lieut. R. R. Mann, clown; Lieut. W. L. Friedell, clown; Lieut. J. P. Miller, domino.

After the bal masqué on Friday night Capt. and Mrs. Gibbons entertained a party of friends at dinner. The bachelor officers located at Ogle Hall, Annapolis, also gave a dinner to their friends and dancing continued until 6 a.m. Mrs. Gibbons gave a handsomely appointed card party on Monday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Goldsborough, wife of Governor Goldsborough, and her sister. Auction bridge was played at ten tables. Mrs. Goldsborough was not able to be present as the Executive Mansion is in quarantine. Miss Hobart, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Hobart, of Washington, is visiting Mrs. C. S. Alden, wife of Instructor Alden. Mr. Richard Porter, of Port Fairfield, Me., brother of Commodore Theodorice Porter, U.S.N., spent Tuesday here with Commodore and Mrs. Porter.

Capt. John H. Gibbons, U.S.N., was one of the subscribers to the fund for a dinner in Baltimore on Saturday evening in honor of Capt. Roald Amundsen, discoverer of the South Pole.

Mrs. Russell, wife of Lieut. J. A. Russell, U.S.M.C., is visiting her parents here, Mr. and Mrs. Louis S. Clayton. Lieut. Adolphus Andrews gave a dance on Saturday at the Officers' Club, Naval Academy, at which the guests of honor were Miss Helen Taft and the Misses Meyer, daughters of the Secretary of the Navy. On Sunday Lieutenant Andrews gave a dinner for his guests, Commodore W. H. Beecher, U.S.N., retired, addressed the Midshipmen's Christian Association on Sunday evening, relating his experience as Naval Attaché to the court of the Kaiser.

Miss Harriet Conger, of Washington, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Fitch, wife of Lieut. A. W. Fitch. Mrs. Royal, mother of Miss E. B. Royal, Third Class, has returned to her home in New York after a visit to her son. Miss Virginia Nulton, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. L. M. Nulton, has a severe attack of measles, which is now quite prevalent here.

Pay Director Worthington Goldsborough, U.S.N., retired, father of Governor Goldsborough of Maryland, went to Baltimore on Wednesday to have an operation performed for neuralgia—the fourth of its kind. Miss Isabella Claude of Washington is visiting Mrs. Morton, wife of Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton, U.S.N. Miss Milligan, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Robert W. Milligan, U.S.N., who has been spending the winter in Norfolk, has joined her mother in Baltimore.

A general crusade of vaccination is in progress at the Naval Academy for small-pox, which is prevalent in Baltimore city. It is understood that the application of ex-Midshipman Merriweather to the Navy Department to be allowed to take an examination for the Marine Corps has been denied. It will be remembered that in 1905, while a midshipman in the Naval Academy, Mr. Merriweather had a set fight, with seconds, with Midshipman Branch, during which the latter fell or was knocked down, hit his head against the wainscoting of the room and died from the effects of his injuries. The court-martial that tried Merriweather acquitted him of the homicide, but found him guilty of fighting.

The interclass gymnastic contests took place on Saturday evening, and the events and winners of firsts were: Forty-yard swim, Marshall, 3d Class, 1st 3-5 sec.; 100-yard swim, Earle, 4th Class, 1 min. 9 sec.; plunge for distance, Shears, 2d Class.

Gymnastics: Horizontal bar, Hatch, 2d Company; flying rings, Hull, 2d Co.; parallel bars, Quinlan, 7th Co.; side horse, Darrow, 6th Co.; tumbling, Gillette, 6th Co.; Indian clubs, Witherspoon, 6th Co.

Wrestling: Hough, 5th Co. won from Smith, 7th Co.; special weight, Davis, 5th Co. defeated Grayson, 5th Co., on points without a fall; lightweight, Dale, 8th Co. won on decision from Dupré, 6th Co.; welterweight, Babbitt, 6th Co. defeated Shofner, 8th Co.; middleweight, Gladden, 4th Co. defeated Berkey, 7th Co.; light heavyweight, Stecher, 4th Co. defeated Killmaster, 1st Co.; heavyweight, Howe, 6th Co. won by forfeit, but wrestled Ramsay, 4th Co., without a fall.

Captain Gillette, of the gym. team, won the general gymnastic championship. His specialty is tumbling, at which he is a marvel.

Though beaten by the substantial score of 55 to 30, St. John's, of Brooklyn, put up the best game of basketball which the midshipmen have met this season, in a game last week. The visitors were particularly clever in passing. Their shooting for goal was not as good and at times they were eclipsed in speed by the Navy. McReavey, the football man who plays center on the five, was the great scorer for the midshipmen, nine baskets. Cochran, who succeeded him in part of the second period, also did well. Hall played his usual strong game on the offense, securing four goals. Neither Smith nor McKee, the Navy forwards, scored as frequently as usual but towards the last Smith made some brilliant and successful shots. The game was the best seen here this year, the members of both teams keeping on their toes all the time and covering their opponents in fine style. The St. John's players changed from white jerseys to bright red during the intermission, but it had no effect on the "jinx," as the midshipmen did their most rapid scoring at the opening of the final period.

The teams: Naval Academy—Smith, I.; McKee, I.; Mc-

Reavey, C.; Hall, I.; Burchell (capt.), I.; St. John's—Driscoll, I.; Tracey, I.; Molloy, C.; Crenney, I.; Wild (capt.), I.; Substitutions: Naval Academy—Cochran for McReavey; St. John's—Casey for Crenney.

After Columbia had won four out of five bouts in its fencing match against the Naval Academy last Friday afternoon, and needed but one more to clinch the contest, the midshipmen took four straight and won by five to four. In order to do this the Navy substituted Gray and Dunn for Blandy and Lingo, the former proving the hero of the contest by winning from both Clough and Park. Dunn defeated Northrup. It was this bout that really decided the match, as Park did not show good form, and was readily defeated by Gray. Columbia brought two left-handed fencers, Captain Clough and Gray. Clough won two of his three bouts, as did Northrup, a right-hander.

The summary: Clough, Columbia, defeated Blandy, Naval Academy, after one tie; Northrup, C., defeated Glennon, N.A.; Lingo, N.A., defeated Park, C.; Northrup, C., defeated Blandy, N.A.; Clough, C., defeated Lingo, N.A.; Glennon, N.A., defeated Park, C.; Gray, N.A., defeated Clough, C.; Dunn, N.A., defeated Northrup, C.; Gray, N.A., defeated Park, C. Judges, Instars, F. W. Morris and T. W. Johnson, Master of ceremonies, Lieut. G. P. Oakley.

Mdsn. K. P. Gilchrist, of Missouri, was elected captain of the Naval Academy football team to-day. Gilchrist has been a member of the team for three seasons, his position last year being right end. Mdsn. P. P. Rodde declined a re-election.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Jan. 23, 1913.

A detachment of sixty recruits has recently arrived from Fort Slocum. They are under instruction as a company at present in charge of Lieutenants Morrissey and McLean. The men composing this assignment are of unusually fine appearance and bearing and the battalion is to be congratulated upon the accession.

Col. and Mrs. Orin B. Mitcham entertained at dinner on Tuesday, the 14th, at their quarters, New York Arsenal, for Col. and Mrs. W. M. Black, Major and Mrs. Samuel Reber, Major George T. Patterson, Mrs. Jay E. Hoffer, Col. William A. Simpson, of the garrison, and Mr. and Mrs. J. R. MacArthur, Miss Buckingham, Miss Simpson and Mr. Sexton, of New York. Mrs. Robert N. Allen gave a bridge party of five tables on the 17th, at which the prizes were taken by Mesdames Black, Hall, Stephenson, Truby and Downing. Mrs. Allen was assisted in serving refreshments after the play by Mrs. Mallory, Mrs. Downing and Mrs. Truby.

The hop committee has announced formal dances to be held during the remainder of the season on Jan. 24, March 28 and April 25. In February no dance will be held on account of the early date of Lent. Informal concerts by the regimental band are announced for every Tuesday evening up to May 1, from 8:30 to 10:30, to consist of six pieces of concert music, to be followed by six pieces of dance music for informal dancing.

Col. and Mrs. C. De W. Wilcox, of West Point, were guests of Major and Mrs. Samuel Reber on Sunday last. A general feeling of sadness prevailed throughout the post on Monday when the death of 1st Sgt. Patrick Burke, Co. M, was announced, as the result of an unprovoked assault in New York. Sergeant Burke was one of the best non-commissioned officers in the regiment, respected and trusted by his superiors and admired by every man in the command. He would have retired in April next with twenty-nine years and nine months' service to his credit. Sergeant Burke leaves a wife and two children. The funeral ceremonies took place on Tuesday at the National Cemetery, Cypress Hills. In addition to the prescribed firing party there were present five officers, the regimental band and a large number of his comrades to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of Sergeant Burke. Beautiful masses of flowers were sent by his own and other companies in the battalion and by the officers of the non-commissioned staff.

An examination of civilian candidates for the mobile Army was held during last week in Corbin Hall. The Garrison Post Graduate School holds a weekly session on Wednesday nights—director, Capt. John E. Woodward; assistants, Capt. James A. Moss and Thomas W. Darrah; secretary, Lieut. Carroll B. Hodges.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Jan. 22, 1913.

Mr. James L. Slayden, of Texas, Chairman of the Board of Visitors, and Captain Wilcox were the guests of Col. and Mrs. Wilcox at dinner on Monday. On Tuesday afternoon a number of ladies met with Mrs. Townsley at the club at five o'clock, for the musical hour. As a good-bye compliment to Miss Dickman, who left for home early in the week, Lieut. and Mrs. Caffery entertained informally with a small house dance on Monday evening. Among the guests were Mrs. Dickman, Miss Dickman, Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer, Lieut. and Mrs. Dew, Lieut. and Mrs. Watson, Lieut. and Mrs. Newman, Lieutenants Hobson, Coulter, Armstrong and Curry.

Col. and Mrs. I. N. Lewis were week-end guests of Col. and Mrs. Townsley. Monsignor O'Keefe entertained with a dinner for Colonel Townsley on Thursday at his home in Highland Falls. Other guests were Colonels Fieberger, Gordon, Echols, Bethel, Holt, Robinson, Stuart, Major Clayton, Major Ryan, Captain Lindsey, Captain Vidmer, Rev. Fathers Conroy and Kelly. Col. and Mrs. Wilcox gave a handsome dinner on Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. Pritchett, Lieut. and Mrs. Jacobs, Lieut. and Mrs. Dew, Lieut. and Mrs. Caffery, Mr. and Mrs. Asensio, Dr. and Mrs. Boak's guests at dinner on Thursday were Capt. and Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Vidmer and Lieutenant Hobson.

Mrs. Fieberger was hostess of the Reading Club at its last meeting, when the hour was spent in reading selections from Arnold Bennett and Henry James. New members of the club are Mesdames Tschappat, Henderson, Booth, Dew and Householder. Mrs. Rodney Mason, of Sackett Harbor, N.Y., is a guest of Col. and Mrs. Tschappat. Lieut. and Mrs. Caffery entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. DeWitt Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Osborne, Lieut. and Mrs. Dew, Mrs. Holt and Lieutenant Curry.

A new card club of two tables is being organized by ladies of the north end of the post; this club will meet on Wednesday afternoons and Mrs. Cunningham will be hostess of the initial meeting. Mrs. Joseph Kuhn was a guest of Col. and Mrs. Stuart for several days last week. Dr. and Mrs. Boak entertained at dinner on Friday for Col. and Mrs. Townsley, Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Lieut. and Mrs. Caffery, guests for the week-end were Lieutenant Herr's brother and sister, Mr. W. E. Herr, who is a student at Wesleyan University, and Miss Florence Herr, who is spending the winter at a school near here.

Lieutenant Lang spent the week-end at Fort Adams, Newport, R.I., visiting Mrs. Lang and her parents, Col. and Mrs. Harmon. Mrs. Cabel, of Virginia, is a guest of Col. and Mrs. Robinson. Lieut. and Mrs. Householder were week-end guests of friends in New York. Mrs. Fieberger entertained the Friday Club at its regular meeting; there was an extra table for Mesdames Holderness, Larned, Cutler and Miner. The prize was won by Mrs. Cutler. Lieut. and Mrs. Baird's guests at dinner on Sunday evening were Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer and Lieutenant Curry. Miss Doe has arrived from her home, near Asheville, N.C., to be the guest of her sister, Mrs. Osborne.

Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Henderson, of Chicago, were recent guests of Col. and Mrs. Robinson. Col. and Mrs. Wilcox spent Saturday as guests of Major and Mrs. Reber at Governors Island. Colonel Townsley and Major Clayton have been ordered to Washington, where they will probably be for several days, while Congress is busy with the Military Academy appropriation.

The South End Auction Club is now holding its regular meetings. Since the reorganization of the club the following ladies are among the members: Mesdames Fieberger, Bethel, Pendleton, Jarman, Cunningham, Larned and McGee. Mrs. Clayton and Mrs. Holt went to New York on Tuesday for a

stay of three or four days at the Astor. Mrs. Donovan was hostess of the Royal Auction Club at its last meeting and had an extra table for Mesdames Malven, Holderness, Dawson and Cutler. Mrs. Malven won the prize. Mrs. Hughes, sr., is the guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Thurston Hughes. Colonel Stuart has been appointed a member of the Athletic Council, vice Colonel Gordon.

A list of events has been published of the most important that are scheduled from now until June 7. Several evenings are to be given over to moving picture entertainments. Last Saturday moving pictures were shown in Cullum Hall and gave much pleasure to the large audience. One of the pleasant things to look forward to is the officers' masquerade on Feb. 20. As this comes, like Christmas, but once a year, the prospect is most interesting. An orchestral concert was given on Sunday afternoon under the direction of Mr. Philip Egner. The program was much enjoyed.

Rev. A. R. Coburn, of Grace Church, New York, conducted the services at the cadet chapel on Sunday morning during the absence of Chaplain Travers. Miss Vidmer, who has been ill with a slight attack of grippé, is entirely recovered.

Officers who find time to take up outside interests find that they have here an excellent opportunity to perfect themselves in French or Spanish; a class in equitation meets three times a week from 4 to 5:30 with about twenty enthusiastic members; and a class in broadsword exercise has been established under the auspices of Captain Koehler and Mr. Vauthier meeting for two half-hour periods a week.

The Wesleyan basketball team proved a tough proposition for the cadet players in the game last Saturday, in a fast and exciting game, but were finally defeated by 29 to 24. Wesleyan showed the best form of any of the visiting teams this year. The first half ended in their favor 15 to 14, and throughout the balance of the game the lead alternated until the Army finally pulled ahead, where it stayed until the finish. The line-up:

Army.	Position.	Wesleyan.
Vancliet	Right forward	Crane
MacTaggart	Left forward	Davidson
Roberts	Center	Parkinson
Sutton	Right guard	Pettigrew
Howell	Left guard	Hayward

Substitutes—Allison for Hayward. Goals from fouls—Sutton (8), Roberts (1), Davidson (2). Goals from field—MacTaggart (4), Vancliet (2), Roberts (2), Sutton (2), Crane (2), Davidson (2), Parkinson (3), Hayward (2), Pettigrew (2). Time of halves—Twenty minutes. Referee—G. G. Melvin, Haverstraw.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Jan. 21, 1913.

Capt. Warren Dean gave a small dance at his quarters on Thursday evening. Among the guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Shepherd, Lieut. and Mrs. Simpson, Lieutenants Surles and Bradford, Mrs. V. T. Foster, Miss Hirshinger, and several of the young Washington set. Capt. and Mrs. Eltinge gave a small bridge party on Thursday evening. Mrs. F. O. Johnson gave a luncheon for six on Friday before the drill.

Troop C, under Captain Dean, gave a fine exhibition at the Riding Club in Washington on Friday evening and were warmly applauded. Lieut. E. St. J. Greble on Prince Henry made the highest jump of the evening, clearing the bar at five feet six inches. Lieut. W. H. Shepherd on Marshall Ney made his usual good record.

Miss Garrard, who was visiting Miss Allen at Fort Washington, returned to the post on Saturday. Mrs. Leonard Wood is still in Baltimore, where she is with her son, who is in the hospital for a slight operation. General Wood, who has been suffering from grippé for several days, has recovered and is able to take his usual before daylight ride.

Mrs. Summerall entertained at luncheon on Friday for six guests, among whom were Mrs. Patton, wife of Lieutenant Patton, and his sister, Miss Patton, of Los Angeles, Cal. Mrs. Summerall also entertained at luncheon on Saturday for guests from Washington. Miss Hoyle, who has been visiting her cousin, Mrs. Graham, left on Monday for her home in New York. Mrs. Graham gave a supper on Sunday in honor of Miss Hoyle. Other guests were Miss Bacon, of Washington; Lieutenants Greble, Bradford and O'Donnell, 10th Cav., who is at the Walter Reed Hospital for treatment. On Friday, after the drill, Captain Dean gave a small tea, as did also Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Barnett.

Mrs. Smith, who has been quite sick with grippé, is able to be up. Measles and mumps have broken out and several members of the Artillery are confined to the hospital. So far there are no cases among the families of the officers.

Mrs. Galbraith, wife of Lieut. Col. J. G. Galbraith, who is on her way to Honolulu to join her husband, is the guest of Major and Mrs. Rhodes. Miss Finley, daughter of Major J. P. Finley, is the guest of Mrs. Rhodes for a few days.

The examination of five enlisted men for commissions has been completed and the papers forwarded. The examination of forty-two applicants for commissions from civil life has also been completed.

The Commanding Officer has appointed a committee to arrange for a post show, to take place in April or early in May. It is hoped that the weather will be favorable, so that some of the events may take place on the parade ground. Heretofore the horse shows have been held in the riding hall.

Miss Garrard entertained at dinner on Tuesday, taking her guests, Miss Patton, Miss Hirshinger, Mrs. V. S. Foster, Lieutenants Thompson, Edwards, Skene and Lindt, all of Fort Washington, to the dance given by Miss Doris Drain, daughter of Gen. J. A. Drain, of Washington.

On Sunday morning two troops were sent, at the request of residents of Relee Station, to render assistance in putting out a fire. Though the troops traveled with great speed they were too late to be of service, as the fire gained great headway in a short time. Four families were burned out, losing everything, and the post and people in the neighborhood have contributed largely of food and clothing. The enlisted men have done their part and contributed a large box of shoes and other necessities.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Jan. 20, 1913.

The concerts by the Portland Symphony orchestra are marvelous successes. On Sunday those attending from the garrison were Mrs. George S. Young, Miss Polly Young, Mrs. Walter K. Lloyd, Mrs. Meyer and her son, Lieut. Vincent Meyer. The jolliest affair of last week was the bowling party on Monday evening given by Capt. and Mrs. A. B. Warfield. After two hours spent in the gymnasium a chafing-dish supper was served at the Warfield quarters. The guests were Lieut. and Mrs. P. J. Richardson, Lieut. and Mrs. Ward Dabney, Lieut. and Mrs. Hartz, Captain Dent, Lieutenants Schneider and Riley.

Mrs. Elmer W. Clark was a luncheon hostess on Tuesday for Mrs. Edward F. McGlachlin, Mrs. Jere B. Clayton, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. William McCleave, Mrs. Adrian S. Fleming and Mrs. Gould, of Portland. Mrs. Vosberg left on Tuesday for her home in Denver, after a visit of three months with her daughter, Mrs. Bernard Lentz. News was received in Plattsburg, N.Y., Capt. and Mrs. Yule went East to spend the holidays at home.

Lieut. Ernest J. Dawley, 2d Field Art., spent a few days in the garrison on his way to San Francisco, whence he sailed Jan. 5 for the Philippines for station at Camp Stotsenburgh. Lieut. Edward G. McCleave sails on the February transport for Honolulu, to join his regiment, the 25th Infantry. Mrs. William McCleave leaves for Boise Barracks, Idaho, the latter part of January to spend an indefinite time with her daughter, Mrs. Danemiller.

Capt. and Mrs. McLaughlin entertained informally at dinner on Tuesday. The informal hop on Friday night was attended by twenty couples. Excellent music was furnished by the Infantry band. Mrs. Morrison gave a small bridge party on Thursday afternoon. Highest honors were held by Mrs. George C. Rockwell and Mrs. Boswell. Several came in for tea at five. Mrs. Elmer Clark poured. Tuesday was ladies'

night at the club and several enjoyed different games, and refreshments which were served at ten o'clock.

Attractive invitations to a military ball to be given on Friday evening, Jan. 31, at the post gymnasium by the bachelors of the garrison have been sent out. Hosts will be Capt. Ralph Van Daman, John H. Page, Jr., C. H. Lanza, C. F. Armstrong, Charles Howland, Lieut. Vincent Meyer, Proctor, Beatty, Wilson, Wheeler, Barnes, Gillespie, Stewart, Schneider, Riley, Parker and Toliver.

Mrs. Adrian S. Fleming is convalescent after a severe cold which has lasted for several days. Mrs. Cornell will leave early in February for her home in Kansas City, Mo., after three months spent here visiting her daughter, Mrs. Fred W. Bugbee. Mrs. Harold Young, daughter-in-law of Col. and Mrs. George S. Young was operated upon during the week at a Portland hospital. Major Jere B. Clayton, of the garrison, was one of the surgeons.

Capt. Daniel W. Hand, with his family, is expected in the post in February. He has been assigned to the 2d Field Artillery. Captain Gibner, of the Medical Corps, has been on sick report for several days with gripe. Mrs. P. J. Richardson was at home on Tuesday afternoon to a few friends who brought their needlework. The guests were Mrs. Bernard Lentz, Mrs. Fred Foster, Mrs. Edward McGlathlin, Mrs. Harlow and Mrs. James Ossewaarde. Lieut. Ward Dabney, 21st Inf., has recovered from gripe.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 20, 1913.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. O. Mauborgne gave an informal party Wednesday evening, followed by a buffet luncheon for Miss Bessie Griffin, Miss Davidson, Miss Betty Hughes, of San Francisco, Miss Louise Young, of San Antonio, Lieut. O. G. Fitz, Lieut. W. L. Patterson, Dr. Creighton, Dr. Warring, Lieutenant Waugh and Lieut. C. C. Drake. Lieut. L. C. Mudd, of the Medical Corps, has been called to St. Charles, Mo., by the serious illness of his father. Lieut. and Mrs. Gad Morgan, who sail for Manila on the February transport, were guests of honor at a delightful breakfast given Sunday by Capt. and Mrs. James W. Furlow.

Lieut. Wistar M. Chubb has returned from a visit with his parents, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Chubb, of Fort Crook, Neb. Lieut. Col. John B. Porter and Miss Margaretta Porter have returned from Washington, D.C., where they spent the holidays. Mrs. W. W. Trimmer, guest of her sister, Mrs. Oren B. Meyer, and Captain Meyer, and her mother, Mrs. R. E. Thomas, leaves this week for her home in Salt Lake City.

Mrs. Willis Uline and daughters, Jane and Cynthia, holiday guests of Mrs. Uline's parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Taylor, sr., left Thursday to join Major Uline at Fort Douglas, Utah. Capt. J. E. Gilbreth has returned to Fort Sheridan, Ill., after a short stay at the post. Mrs. Hayne Ellis, wife of Commander Ellis, and mother, Mrs. R. A. Long, were hostesses at a charming musicale, Thursday afternoon, at the home of Mrs. Long, in Kansas City, Mo.

The polo team representing the Coliseum skating rink, defeated the team representing Fort Leavenworth in an exciting game at the rink in the city, Friday night; the score was 7 to 1.

Miss Lottie Fuller entertained her bridge club Tuesday afternoon; prizes were given to Mrs. Lucien Carroll and Miss Helen Mallo. Lieut. Col. B. H. Fuller and Mrs. Fuller, Major Carl Gamborg-Andersen, U.S.M.C., who have been staying at the Mallo House in the city, left Saturday and will have quarters at Root Hall, Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. Partello arrived Friday from New York city to be the guest of her daughter, Mrs. George W. Stuart, and Captain Stuart. Miss Lydia Fuller left Saturday to remain until spring at Summerhouse, Fla., the guest of Mr. J. D. Robertson, who will be joined later by her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell, who left the first of the week for New Orleans, La., to be the guests for several days of Capt. and Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill.

Capt. Edward Calvert will leave Wednesday for Fort Douglas, Utah. Capt. Arthur Williams left Friday for San Francisco. Lieut. and Mrs. John O'Keefe Taussig have moved to Grant avenue. Major J. A. Murtagh, M.C., gave a very entertaining and instructive lecture on military hygiene Tuesday afternoon to the officers and non-commissioned officers of the 1st Battalion, 19th Inf.

The steam heating plant in the college riding hall under the contractors, Tholen Brothers, of Leavenworth, has been completed, at a cost of \$8,659.

Capt. Henry Gibbins, guest for several weeks of Mr. and Mrs. James A. McGonigle, leaves this week for Fort Douglas. Mrs. Gibbins and daughter, Margaret, will remain for an indefinite stay with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. McGonigle. Col. and Mrs. William P. Burnham were hosts at a delightful reception Friday afternoon, when the officers and ladies of the garrison were invited to meet the officers, who are attending the special class in field officers. Assisting Col. and Mrs. Burnham were Col. and Mrs. Daniel Cornman, Col. and Mrs. Thomas H. Slavens, Col. and Mrs. William Allaire, Major and Mrs. C. D. Moore, Major and Mrs. M. L. Walker. Punch was served by Mrs. John E. Stephens and Mrs. W. N. Bishop; and coffee was poured by Mrs. Daniel Cornman and Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller.

Mrs. R. H. Bissell, guest of her son, Lieut. H. H. Bissell, and Mrs. Bissell, left Saturday for her home in New York. Miss Louise Young, of San Antonio, Texas, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Parker Hitt, and Captain Hitt. Miss Pauline Brooks, of Detroit, Mich., is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. J. J. Fulmer. Mrs. George E. Kump and children, who are in Billings, Mont., will arrive shortly to join Captain Kump. Miss Doris Haycock will arrive shortly from St. Paul, Minn., to make an extended visit with her cousin, Lieut. Burt Phillips, and Mrs. Phillips.

Lieut. and Mrs. Roy Hill, 7th Inf., leave in a few days for Manhattan, Kas., where Lieutenant Hill has been detailed as military instructor at the Kansas State Agricultural College. Lieut. and Mrs. Ned Andrews, of Fort McPherson, Ga., are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph O. Mauborgne.

FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y., Jan. 17, 1913.

Mr. Ira Crocker, of Portland, Me., arrived Monday to visit his daughter, Mrs. Paul Herman. Lieut. and Mrs. Herman and Mrs. Crocker spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Crocker at Roslyn, L.I. Capt. and Mrs. Smith were hosts at supper after the bowling last Tuesday. Their guests were Major and Mrs. Hess, Capt. and Mrs. Plisterer, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. Herman, Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett, Lieut. and Mrs. Gross, Lieutenants Blackmore, Grey, Crawford and McDill.

Miss Laura Lewis, who has been ill with gripe for two weeks, is out again. Captain Embick also has been confined to his quarters with gripe.

The funeral of Judge Church, who died Jan. 11, was held at St. John's Church Tuesday afternoon. Judge Church had for many years lived in the large colonial house opposite the commanding officer's set, and his old-fashioned garden has been a landmark each summer.

Mrs. McKie, who has been visiting in Washington since Christmas, returned Tuesday to Fort Hamilton. Lieut. and Mrs. Herman entertained at dinner last Monday for Mr. and Mrs. Ira Crocker and Col. and Mrs. White. Miss Ann Brown Kimberly, of Fort Monroe, spent the week-end with Miss Laura Lewis. Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett are away visiting friends in Pennsylvania. Major F. E. Johnston, of Fort McKinley, Me., who is visiting in New York at present, spent Tuesday at the post with Lieut. and Mrs. Herman. Capt. and Mrs. Williams were hosts at a delightful dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. Lewis on Wednesday. It was quite an elaborate function as almost the entire garrison were present. There were three tables, one decorated with pink daffodils, one with red carnations and the third with pink sweet peas. For the first half of the dinner the gentlemen progressed after each course, and for the second half the ladies progressed, making it possible for every one present to meet. The guests were Col. and Mrs. Lewis, Major and Mrs. Hess, Capt. and Mrs. Plisterer, Capt. and Mrs. Cooper, Capt. and Mrs. Em-

bick, Lieut. and Mrs. Herman, Capt. and Mrs. Kitts, Lieut. and Mrs. Gross and Capt. and Mrs. McKie.

Col. and Mrs. White and Mrs. Feeter have closed up their house for several months and left Friday for St. Augustine, Fla., where they will be at the Valencia Hotel. Col. and Mrs. Lewis, the Misses Lewis and Mr. Wheatley left Friday for New York, where they will be for several days before sailing on the Cedric for Europe for a year's visit. It is with great regret that we lose the Lewis family for Colonel Lewis is to be retired shortly and will therefore not return to Army circles again.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Jan. 21, 1913.

Mrs. A. S. Williams entertained for her guest, Mrs. Fred Baird, on Monday afternoon, with bridge, those playing being Mesdames Murphy, Saville, McNamee, Allen, Helms, Baird, Stevenson and Brown. Those coming later for tea included Mesdames Getty, Chaffield, Patterson, Tupper, Spencer, Smith and Miss Getty. That night Capt. and Mrs. Stanley Ford gave a Monte Carlo party in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Baird. The guests were each given \$200 in chips with which to play faro, roulette, monte, craps, poker, fan-tan, the races, etc., also buy their supper, which was spread on a make-believe bar in the dining room. Mrs. Allen finished the evening with over \$1,000 and was awarded the prize, a pot of beautiful growing plants. The guests present were Major Wittenmyer, Major and Mrs. McNamee, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Helms, Miss Helms, Miss Getty, Captain Robertson, Lieut. and Mrs. Cole, Lieut. and Mrs. Allen, Lieut. and Mrs. Emery, Lieutenants Ellis, Waddill, Johnson, Walker, Crawford, Murphy, Stevens, Miller and Mr. and Miss Shields, of Highland Park.

Lieut. and Mrs. Baird and young son left on Thursday for their station at Fort Meade, S.D., after a pleasant visit here with Capt. and Mrs. A. S. Williams. Miss Mae McCabe, of St. Louis, is spending a fortnight with Major and Mrs. McNamee before sailing for the Philippines on the February transport. Last week Capt. and Mrs. Saville gave the first "bob-sled" party of the season, a merry crowd of about fifty sledding for an hour or two, then going to Saville's where a hot supper was served, followed by dancing.

Ladies' night at the club on Friday attracted quite a crowd who danced and played bridge while the 27th Infantry orchestra rendered a program. Mr. and Mrs. John I. Marshall, of Highland Park, had to recall invitations for a buffet supper last Sunday on account of the illness of Baby John. He is, however, convalescing rapidly now and out of danger. Capt. E. J. Morrow and family, 27th Inf., have arrived and are quartered in the Crafts' vacated house.

Capt. and Mrs. R. M. Blanchard leave to-day for their new station at Fort Strong, near Boston. Capt. W. H. Smith, M.C., is entertaining his sister this week. Mrs. Ben Lear and baby girl arrived Sunday to join Capt. Ben Lear, 15th Cav. Lieut. and Mrs. C. L. Stevenson entertained at tea on Sunday for Col. and Miss Getty, Miss McCabe, Lieutenant Martin, Major and Mrs. McNamee, Capt. and Mrs. E. V. D. Murphy.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. McE. Pruyn gave a dinner last Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Getty, Col. and Mrs. Chaffield, Mrs. Tupper, Major Wittenmyer, Capt. and Mrs. Rogers, Col. and Mrs. Willcox.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., Jan. 22, 1913.

A most attractive event was the tea at which Mrs. Abernethy presided on Jan. 10, as a welcoming into our garrison of the bride, Mrs. Rodney Smith, who is just settling her first home. Members of both garrisons called during the hours of receiving. The tea table was prettily decorated with carnations and the hostess was assisted in the dining room by Mrs. Brinton, Mrs. Wilhelm and Mrs. Crawford.

Mrs. Julian E. Yates gave an interesting bridge party on Jan. 17 for a score of her friends, the successful players being Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Casad and Mrs. Abernethy. Friday was marked with the largest number of functions during the week, including the hop given at the gymnasium which was enjoyed by members of both garrisons. The Fort Hamilton music made dancing merry until midnight. A buffet luncheon was served. A little dinner party was given at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Brinton preceding the hop for Major and Mrs. Abernethy and Major Ferguson.

On Tuesday Lieut. and Mrs. Wilhelm entertained at dinner in compliment to Lieut. and Mrs. Smith, and for Lieutenants French, Kimball and Spaulding. Lieut. and Mrs. Smith were also honor guests at a dinner given on Jan. 13 by Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas. Lieut. and Mrs. Wilhelm gave a dinner to meet Major and Mrs. Abernethy Jan. 16, inviting Col. and Mrs. Barroll, Colonel Babbitt, Major Hoffer and Capt. and Mrs. Brinton. The hours after dinner were spent playing auction.

Capt. and Mrs. Brinton and Lieut. and Mrs. Wilhelm were asked to greet Major and Mrs. Abernethy at dinner last evening at the house of Capt. and Mrs. Crawford. A number of the ladies spent Monday afternoon with Mrs. Dowd, celebrating her birthday. Tables were arranged for bridge and pretty prizes were won by Mrs. Brinton and Mrs. Borton. Others came in later to enjoy tea and the birthday cake. Mrs. Tasker was hostess on Tuesday afternoon when auction was played. Mrs. Rand and Mrs. Casad winning pretty prizes. At the close of the game a number of other friends came in for a dainty luncheon and social chat over the tea cups. Capt. and Mrs. Brinton are home again after a few days' leave in New York. While away the Captain purchased an "Overland" runabout, which they will enjoy on the Jersey coast the coming summer. Capt. John M. Dunn has reported here for duty. The many friends of Mrs. Frederick Mason were glad to see her in the post. She returned Monday to her home at Fort Du Pont. Miss Charles, of New York, spent the week-end here with friends.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., Jan. 19, 1913.

The Auction Bridge Club met with Mrs. Schley, Jan. 7. Mrs. Bernheim won the prize. Present: Mesdames Sterrett, Stevens, Schoeffel, Ellis, Jeunemann, Wyke, Bernheim, Robertson, and Wheatley, Miss Marks and Miss Robertson. Mrs. Prather left Wednesday afternoon to join her daughter in Alabama; her nephew, Lieutenant Brewer, having been ordered to the border and left for his new station on Thursday.

Lieut. William H. Cowles, 4th Cav., accompanied by Mrs. Cowles, reported for duty Jan. 9. Colonel Van Deusen, Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Miss Marks and Lieutenant Marks attended the ball given by Governor Shafroth in honor of Governor-elect Ammons on Thursday evening. Colonel Van Deusen, Major and Mrs. Shook, Capt. and Mrs. Sanford and Lieutenant Blyth attended the Twelfth Night ball at the Denver Athletic Club.

Mrs. Sanford is the guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. John B. Sanford. Major William G. Gambrill, Q.M. Corps, accompanied by Mrs. Gambrill, reported for duty Jan. 10. He took Major Shook's house and Major Shook moved into the house recently vacated by Captain Frisell. Mrs. L. H. McKinlay is the guest of Major and Mrs. Shook. The Auction Bridge Club met with Mrs. Schoeffel on Tuesday last. Mrs. Sterrett won the prize. Those present were Mesdames Sterrett, Stevens, Schley, Shook, McKinlay, Ellis, Jeunemann, Wyke, Bernheim, Farr, Robertson and Wheatley, Miss Marks, Miss Robertson and Major Shook.

Lieutenant Marks entertained at bridge on Tuesday evening for Col. and Mrs. Robertson, Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Capt. and Mrs. Jeunemann and Lieut. and Mrs. Stevens. Capt. and Mrs. Jeunemann were prize-winners. Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel entertained at dinner on Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Robertson, Capt. and Mrs. Sanford, Madame Sanford, Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley, Miss Marks and Lieutenant Marks.

Lieutenant Marks was host at a bridge party on Friday evening when Mrs. Schley and Captain Schoeffel won the prizes. Other guests were Colonel Van Deusen, Captain Schley, Capt. and Mrs. Sanford, Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley, Miss Robertson, Lieutenant Blyth.

Lieut. and Mrs. Sterrett entertained at dinner on Friday for Major and Mrs. Ellis, Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Dr. and Mrs. Bernheim. Major and Mrs. Shook and Mrs. McKinlay attended the El Paso Club ball at Colorado Springs on Friday evening. Capt. and Mrs. Jeunemann entertained at supper on Sunday in honor of Mrs. McKinlay. Their other guests were Major and Mrs. Shook, Capt. and Mrs. Schley, Lieut. and Mrs. Sterrett and Dr. McEnery. Capt. and Mrs. Sanford had Miss Marks and Lieutenant Marks at supper Sunday.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 21, 1913.

Among the naval people attending the hop at the Country Club Saturday evening were Lieut. and Mrs. Walter N. Vernon, Mrs. Chauncey Shackford, Miss Stiles, Miss Cornelia Truxtun, Ensigns La Roche, Pamperin, Lieutenants Hoyt, Sterling, Johnson, Stiles, Paymaster Hicks, Commander Latimer and Surgeon Riggs. Attending the Norfolk Senior German on Friday evening were Lieut. and Mrs. A. A. Garcelon, Lieut. and Mrs. Vernon, Naval Constr. and Mrs. A. B. Court, Mrs. A. M. R. Allen, Lieut. and Mrs. George Pegrum, Misses Susie Galt, Mary Ware Galt, Kathrine Quinby, Sallie Byrnes, Miss Stiles, Commander Latimer, Lieutenants Leo, Kibbe and Stiles.

On Thursday the wardroom officers of the U.S.S. Louisiana entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Marx, Lieut. and Mrs. Stirling, Paymr. and Mrs. Gunnell, Ensign and Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Ferguson, Miss Susie Galt, Miss Mary Galt. Guests at the Norfolk Assembly on Thursday evening included Admiral and Mrs. Doyle, Admiral and Mrs. Dillingham, Capt. and Mrs. Quinby, Comdr. and Mrs. Patten, Lieut. and Mrs. Brumby, Lieut. and Mrs. Vernon, Capt. and Mrs. Harry N. Coates, U.S.A., Mrs. Carrie Voigt and Lieut. Isaac Johnson. Commander Latimer, of the U.S.S. Louisiana entertained at tea on board Wednesday for Mrs. Ludwell Baldwin, Misses Louise Robinson, Elizabeth Payne, Virginia Garrison and the wardroom officers.

Commander Stone, of the U.S.S. Richmond, has returned from a short trip to Washington. Mrs. C. C. Walker and Miss Rebecca Walker, mother and sister of Lieut. Lindsay Walker, U.S.N., are guests at the Chamberline, at Old Point. Miss Margaret Van Patten left Thursday for Washington, to spend several weeks. Mrs. Ellsworth H. Van Patten, guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Van Patten in Portsmouth, left Wednesday to visit her father in Raleigh, N.C.

Miss Mary Wilson is visiting her sister, Mrs. Lane, in Williamsburg, Va. Miss Bessie Kelly is the guest of Miss Laura Steele in Annapolis, Md. Paymaster Crapo has returned from his home after ten days' leave. Ensign Fenner has returned from Buffalo, N.Y., where he has been on leave.

Miss Nell Davidson, of Washington, is the guest of Miss Kathrine Quinby on the U.S.S. Franklin. Lieut. and Mrs. E. H. Wagner, of Fort Niagara, N.Y., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Chapman, at the Taxway apartments, Ghent.

ARTILLERY DISTRICT OF PUGET SOUND.

Fort Flagler, Wash., Jan. 5, 1913.

The largest and most enjoyed event of the holiday season was the dance given by the officers and ladies of Fort Flagler on Jan. 2. The amusement hall was artistically decorated in garlands of green caught in festoons held by Christmas bells, while Signal Corps flags completely covering the walls gave a brilliant effect. Music was furnished by the 6th Artillery orchestra. Those receiving were Major and Mrs. Hagood, Capt. and Mrs. Hyde, Dr. and Mrs. Wilde. Among the guests from Fort Worden were Major and Mrs. Bartlett, Capt. and Mrs. Storck, Miss Kimmell, Captain Cook, Captain Covington, Lieutenants Moore, Heth, McNeal, Thiele, Colley, Cecil, Sessions, Dr. Castlen. From Fort Townsend were Capt. and Mrs. Dunwoody and Capt. and Mrs. Chiswell, U.S.R.C.S.; Lieut. and Mrs. Lawton, U.S.N.; Mrs. Eisenbeis, Misses Eisenbeis, Miss Griffiths, Miss Downs. At eleven a buffet supper of salad, sandwiches and coffee were served.

The Benedicts gave their Christmas dance on Monday evening Dec. 30. Those from the nearby forts attending were Miss Tobin, Lieutenant Wallis, from Fort Flagler, Captain Hughes, Lieutenants McNeal, Thiele, Sessions, from Fort Worden. The last of the series of dances given by the officers at Fort Worden took place Jan. 4. It was largely attended. During the evening a handsome punch bowl was presented to Captain Hughes by his Fort Townsend friends. Capt. and Mrs. Chiswell had as house guests for the dance Saturday night Miss Helen Starr, of Seattle, and Miss Johnson, of New Mexico. Lieut. and Mrs. Lawton, U.S.N., had as their guests Miss Bone, of Seattle, and Miss Tobin, of Fort Flagler.

Col. and Mrs. Bailey and Miss Bailey, of Fort Worden, entertained at dinner on Saturday Lieutenants Crawford and Wood. Capt. and Mrs. Chiswell had dinner on Saturday for Miss Starr, Miss Johnson, Lieutenants McNeal and Harrison. Lieutenants Harrison, Crawford and Wood arrived at Fort Worden Jan. 2 from Fort Monroe; Lieutenant Wright arrived at Fort Flagler Jan. 5. Lieut. and Mrs. Walter Smith will leave Fort Flagler Jan. 8 for Fort Ward, their new station. Captain Hughes has arrived at Fort Flagler and will occupy the quarters recently vacated by Lieut. and Mrs. Martin. Captain Cook left Fort Worden on Saturday for Manila.

FORT WASHINGTON.

Fort Washington, Md., Jan. 20, 1913.

Mrs. Victor Murdock and daughter, of Washington, D.C., were guests of Col. and Mrs. Allen on Tuesday and Wednesday.

The first hop, of the parties to be given every Wednesday evening by the officers of the post, was held in the post exchange gymnasium and proved a very gay and enjoyable affair. Capt. and Mrs. Cowin invited the dancers into their quarters for supper after the hop. Among the guests were Colonel Allen, Mrs. Murdock, Mrs. Hicks, Capt. and Mrs. G. L. Hicks, Miss Mullen, Miss Allen, Miss Garrard, of Fort Myer, Lieut. and Mrs. Shippam, Capt. and Mrs. Cowin, Dr. Carr, Major Van Poole, Lieutenants Thompson, Skene, Lindt, Edwards, Jenkins and Terry Allen.

Miss Valerie Garrard has been the guest of Miss Allen for the week-end. Captain Wilson has returned from his month's leave. Those who attended the hop at Washington Barracks Friday were Capt. and Mrs. Cowin, Capt. and Mrs. Hicks, Miss Mullen, Miss Allen, Miss Garrard, Dr. Carr, Lieutenants Thompson, Jenkins, Green, Lindt and Skene. Mandolin music and a little supper aboard the launch shortened the home-ward trip.

Col. and Mrs. Allen and Miss Ethel Allen were luncheon guests of Senator and Mrs. Saunders at the Senate House on Tuesday.

On Jan. 16, 17 and 18 the enlisted men, under direction of Chaplain Terry gave a very entertaining and successful minstrel show. Thursday evening was "officers' night." Friday and Saturday the Swartout made trips to Alexandria and Washington, D.C., to accommodate the people at those points who wished to see the minstrels and on both trips brought a good crowd to the post. All taking part in the program did very well. Corporal Crosby and the end men, Sergeant Hemphill, Corporals Bullard and Caddagan, and Private Alter, did especially good work. A special feature was a dramatic reading by Sergeant Sweeney. Sergeant Kuhn also gave a clever and original charade talk, and among his sketches drew portraits of President Taft and Colonel Allen, which were recognized at once by all. The proceeds from the entertainment will be used in giving dancing parties and other amusements for the enlisted men.

The bowling league standing to date follows: 17th Company, 83.3; 44th Company, 77.9; Officers' Team, 66.7; 143d

Company, 44.4; 104th Company, 33.3; 119th Company, 11.1; Non-Com. Staff, 00.0.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 17, 1913.

Major and Mrs. Bennett had cards out for a reception to meet Mrs. Patton and Miss Crimmins on the 16th, but owing to an epidemic of measles on the Terrace they were forced to recall their invitations. The youngsters in the families of the Wests, Morisons, Crimmins, Guyers and Wheelers are all housed with the measles. Miss Mysell has closed her post school during the epidemic.

The Five Hundred Card Club met with Mrs. Monroe at Fort Scott on Monday. Those playing were Mesdames Wisser, Brooke, Connelly, Hampton, Kennedy, Brown, Geary, Davis, Waldron, Robinson, Johnson, Monroe, and Miss Wheeler. Lieut. William McChord has returned from leave, spent in the East and South, where he has been visiting relatives for three months.

San Francisco is having a taste of all kinds of weather this winter, with heavy frost and snow last week and a thunderstorm on the 14th. Lightning struck the signal tower at Point Bonita Lighthouse, at the entrance of the harbor, and the light was extinguished. Several small fires occurred.

Col. Chase Kennedy has gone to Leavenworth to take the advanced course in the school. Mrs. Kennedy will remain at the Presidio.

Mrs. William G. Haan is being extensively entertained while on a visit to the Pacific Coast. Capt. and Mrs. Nones entertained at dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Geary, Major and Mrs. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Lull, Miss Mitchell and Lieutenant Faymonville. Major and Mrs. Thomas A. Ashburn gave a buffet supper to about thirty guests on Saturday at Fort McDowell, in celebration of their fifteenth wedding anniversary. Capt. and Mrs. Chappell, Capt. and Mrs. Wertebaker, Miss Roland and Captain Merriam were guests from the Presidio. Miss Sadie Murray is visiting her brother and sister-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Maxwell Murray, at Fort Scott. Lieut. and Mrs. Woods, who have just arrived from Fort Harrison, have taken apartments at the South Mayde. Mrs. Henry Dodge gave a luncheon on Wednesday at her home on Franklin street, in honor of her niece, Miss Omira Bailey, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Bailey, of Fort Worden, who is being extensively entertained during her visit in the city. Capt. and Mrs. Connelly entertained at a jolly little card party last week for Capt. and Mrs. Monroe, Capt. and Mrs. Morris, Major and Mrs. Brooke, Mrs. Frick and Capt. and Mrs. Clark.

Mrs. Forsyth entertained at bridge in honor of Mrs. Finley on Saturday. Others asked were Mrs. Wisser, Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. Frick, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Hampton, Mrs. McCaskey and Mrs. Keyes. Capt. and Mrs. Murphy entertained at dinner Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Murray, Miss Miller, Miss Murray and Lieutenant Breese. Mrs. McCaskey was hostess at a prettily appointed luncheon Thursday, when Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Finley and Mrs. Weeks enjoyed her hospitality. Lieut. and Mrs. Maxwell Murray were hosts at dinner Tuesday for friends from New York, and Miss Murray and Lieutenant Pratt. Capt. and Mrs. Richardson, of Fort Miley, were hosts at dinner last night; Capt. and Mrs. Geary were guests, going from the Presidio. Mrs. Wisser is a bridge hostess this afternoon.

William Thompson, a private in Co. K, 6th Inf., was struck by a Union street car in the Presidio yesterday. His leg was broken, and he may have internal injuries. He was taken to the Letterman Hospital.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Jan. 19, 1913.

The beautiful little pond before the quarters of the commanding officer has been like a sheet of glass for the past few weeks, as the cold spell is longer than any Salt Lake recall. It is filled daily with skating parties, and last Tuesday evening the officers and ladies asked a number of their friends from town to share the pleasure with them. A big bon-fire at one end and the full band at the other livened things up for a few hours of genuine winter fun. Several flexible fliers were on hand and these were used as sledges for the ladies who did not skate and were propelled by the officers on their skates. Several of the ladies were good skaters, however, despite the fact that many of them had not been on skates for years, having been so long in warm climates. A delightful supper at the bachelors' mess brought the pleasant evening to a close. The hop Friday evening was one of the jolliest affairs since the coming of the regiment. The hop committee has issued cards for a series to be given Jan. 17, Feb. 7, March 7 and March 21. There will also be a cotillion on Feb. 21 to celebrate the birthday of Washington, a Colonial affair, which Capt. Charles W. Exton will lead. Mrs. Frederick Perkins was hostess Wednesday at a delightful bridge tea for sixteen friends, half from town and half from the garrison. The rooms were gay with decorations of pink and green. Mrs. John N. Hess and Mrs. Paul Keyser poured tea and coffee, and prizes were won by Mrs. Irons, Mrs. Exton, Mrs. Jack Keith and Mrs. Galigher.

Lieut. and Mrs. Philip G. Wrightson leave Sunday for their new station at Madison, Wis., where Lieutenant Wrightson goes as instructor in military science at the University of Wisconsin. Madame Wrightson remains at Douglas for a visit of a few weeks with friends before going on to Leavenworth, where she will visit for a while. Later she will go to Madison to join Lieut. and Mrs. Wrightson. Lieut. Edgar N. Coffey, retired, has arrived in Salt Lake and will take charge of the local recruiting station. He comes from Jackson, Miss., where he has been inspector-instructor of the Mississippi National Guard. The local Navy recruiting office, which has supervision over four states, has opened branch offices at Pocatello, Idaho, Butte, Mont., and will go south from here on a recruiting trip during the present month.

Mrs. Hill, mother of Mrs. Bertram P. Johnson, who was here over the holiday time, has returned to her home in Helena, Mont. The Foreman and the De Witt children, who have been ill with the measles, are out once more. Mrs. W. B. Wallace and her little daughter are back from a visit to winter quarters in the southern part of the state. Mrs. Harry L. Jordan is confined to her quarters with a severe illness, but is improving.

The regular annual inspection of the Utah National Guard is to take place in February. Adjutant Gen. E. A. Wedgwood setting the time as follows: Co. H, Salt Lake City, Feb. 24; Co. B, Ogden, Feb. 25; Co. D, Mount Pleasant, Feb. 27; Co. G, Ephraim, Feb. 28; Co. F, Mant, March 1; Battery F, Salt Lake, March 3; Co. A, Signal Corps, Salt Lake, Feb. 20 to 27; Hospital Corps, Salt Lake, Feb. 25; headquarters and general store room, week beginning Feb. 17.

FORT MACKENZIE.

Fort McKenzie, Wyo., Jan. 18, 1913.

Mr. W. M. Dixon, pay clerk on duty at this post, and Miss Katherine Brennan, of Cheyenne, were married at St. Leo's Catholic Church, Denver, on Jan. 11. Following the ceremony a wedding dinner was served at the Brown Palace Hotel and the young couple came directly to this post, where they are comfortably quartered in No. 19A.

Col. T. F. Davis entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Capt. E. H. Andres, Lieut. E. H. Pearce, Philip Hayes and Louis P. Ford. The early part of the week there was much snow, and members of the garrison have become enthusiastic over the use of skis. All are beginners, but are apt students and are quickly learning to make rapid progress over the snow. Lieutenants Pardon, Griswold and Arnold are the leaders in the sport.

Lieut. George C. Bartlett arrived yesterday from West Point. Mrs. Bartlett and the baby will come in the early spring. Capt. Edward H. Andres returned Wednesday from leave. Mrs. Andres and Master Edward will remain in Grand Haven, Mich., until Captain Andres is assigned to station, he having been transferred from the 18th Infantry to the Q.M. Corps.

Capt. Joseph S. Cecil has been directed to report in Washington on Jan. 23 to receive at the hands of the Presi-

dent a medal of honor which is to be conferred upon him for distinguished service during the Moro campaign. Miss Katherine Lacey is celebrating her thirteenth birthday and has gathered the children of the garrison for a party this afternoon. Miss Anna Axton sang "My Rosary" at the service last Sunday night. Misses Matilda and Anna Axton will sing "Gently, Lord, O Gently Lead Me" at the service to-morrow night. Lieut. T. T. Duke, who has been on sick report for a week, is back to duty again.

Enlisted men of the garrison had a fine hop Friday night, the details having been worked out by members of the 18th Infantry band. Lieutenant Ford, as athletic officer, is planning a bowling tournament among the men. The post exchange has declared another generous dividend to be paid next week.

FORT MISSOULA.

Fort Missoula, Mont., Jan. 10, 1913.

Despite the heavy snow at this delightful post there has been a great deal of gaiety during the holidays. Mrs. Nichols, wife of Lieut. Col. Maury Nichols, held a reception on New Year's Day for the entire garrison, and real old-fashioned Army hospitality was enjoyed. On Jan. 8 the charming hostess again entertained with a tea. The table was brilliant with red carnations and smilax. Mrs. Foot, sister of Major Learnard, poured coffee and Mrs. A. C. Macomb dispensed tea and chocolate. Among the guests were Major and Mrs. Ruffner, Major and Mrs. Learnard, Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell, Capt. and Mrs. Sorley, Lieut. and Mrs. von dem Busche, Lieut. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. Court, Lieut. and Mrs. Slaughter, Lieutenants Kobes, Winton, Davis, Philoon, Harding, and many guests from the town of Missoula.

On Jan. 9 Capt. and Mrs. Sorley gave for Mrs. A. C. Macomb a handsome dinner of fifteen covers, in which the color scheme of red was carried out in the ices and bonbons. Mrs. Gordon Macomb gave a pretty tea for her mother-in-law, Mrs. A. C. Macomb, on Sunday, when the entire post was invited.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BABCOCK.—Born at Southampton, England, Jan. 20, 1913, to Lieut. and Mrs. J. V. Babcock, U.S.N., a daughter, Elizabeth.

BALL.—Born at Rochester, N.Y., to the wife of Comdr. Walter Ball, U.S.N., retired, Jan. 18, 1913, a son, David Ball.

BENNETT.—Born to the wife of Capt. William E. Bennett, jr., 25th U.S. Inf., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 17, 1913, a son.

FOX.—Born at Washington, D.C., Jan. 14, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Fox, a son, Henry Hugo Fox, jr. Mr. Fox is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, class of 1909.

GOODRICH.—Born at Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, Jan. 8, 1913, a son, George Edwards, jr., to the wife of Capt. George E. Goodrich, 30th U.S. Inf.

HANSON.—Born at Honolulu, H.T., Dec. 21, 1912, a son, William Hart Hanson, to the wife of Lieut. A. W. Hanson, 5th U.S. Cav.

HARBOLD.—Born at Fort George Wright, Wash., Jan. 10, 1913, to Lieut. and Mrs. Robert P. Harbold, 25th U.S. Inf., a son.

JUDSON.—Born to the wife of Mr. Frank Hamilton Judson, at Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 7, 1913, a son, Howard Mabie Judson. Mrs. Johnson was formerly Miss Nora Thornton Casey, daughter of the late Col. J. S. Casey, 22d U.S. Inf.

LAWRENCE.—Born Jan. 15, 1913, at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to Capt. Charles G. Lawrence, 11th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Lawrence, a daughter.

PRYOR.—Born at Washington, D.C., Jan. 12, 1913, to Surg. James Chambers Pryor, U.S. Navy, and Mrs. Pryor, a son, James Chambers Pryor, jr.

SLAUGHTER.—Born at Fort Missoula, Mont., Dec. 16, 1912, a son, John E. Slaughter, to the wife of Lieut. H. H. Slaughter.

THOMLINSON.—Born at Berkeley, Cal., Jan. 14, 1913, a son to the wife of Lieut. M. H. Thomlinson, 23d U.S. Inf.

MARRIED.

BAKER—McKEE.—At Vallejo, Cal., Jan. 14, 1913, P.A. Surg. Myron C. Baker, U.S.N., and Miss Helen McKee.

BERISFORD—WILSON.—At St. Cornelius' Chapel, Governors Island, New York Harbor, on Saturday, Jan. 18, 1st Class Serg. Joseph Simpson Berisford, Sig. Corps, U.S.A., Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor, and Mrs. Reta Violet Wilson, of New York.

BODDIE—SCOTT.—At Kingston, S.C., Dec. 18, 1912, Lieut. William W. Boddie, 2d U.S. Inf., and Miss Helen St. Clair Scott.

BURNSIDE—WARNACK.—At San Diego, Cal., Jan. 9, 1913, Capt. William A. Burnside, Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Olive Bell Warnack.

DECKER—ROSASCO.—At Pensacola, Fla., Jan. 14, 1913, Lieut. Walter B. Decker, U.S.N., and Miss Edna Vivian Rosasco.

DIXON—BRENNAN.—At Denver, Colo., Jan. 11, 1913, Miss Katherine Brennan, of Cheyenne, Wyo., and Pay Clerk W. M. Dixon, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

HEIDT—MORSE.—At Greensbury, Ind., Dec. 16, 1912, Lieut. Emanuel Villard Heidt, 9th U.S. Inf., and Miss Marjorie McKinley Morse, cousin of Capt. James Fuller McKinley, 11th U.S. Cav.

HUGHES—EISENBEIS.—At Port Townsend, Wash., Jan. 17, 1913, Capt. John L. Hughes, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Eisenbeis.

HYATT—HOLLINGSWORTH.—In the Southern Islands, Philippines, Dec. 11, 1912, Lieut. Charles P. Hollingsworth, 4th U.S. Field Art., and Mrs. Pauline Buck Hyatt, daughter of Major Beaumont B. Buck, 13th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Buck.

KENNEDY—McCONAHA.—At Manila, P.I., Dec. 7, 1912, Lieut. Selden B. Kennedy, U.S.M.C., and Miss Jessie Virginia McConaha.

LENTZ—VON ROSEN.—At St. Cornelius' Chapel, Governors Island, New York Harbor, on Thursday, Jan. 23, Serg. Arthur William Lentz, R.S., U.S.A., New York, and Miss Lillian von Rosen, of New York.

McCONAHA—RICHART.—At Essex Junction, Vt., Jan. 17, 1913, Lieut. Duncan G. Richard, 10th U.S. Cav., and Miss Gladys McConaha.

MILLER—FORSTER.—On Saturday, Jan. 18, 1913, in the Unitarian Church, Milton, Mass., Dorothy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick P. Forster, to Rutger Bleeker Miller, son of the late Col. Alexander Macomb Miller, Corps of Engrs., U.S. Army.

SCHURZ—WHITE.—At Portland, Ore., Dec. 26, 1912, Gunner G. P. Schurz, U.S.N., and Miss Helen M. White.

WADDINGTON—WILLIAMS.—Ensign Harold A. Waddington, U.S.N., and Miss Bernadine Williams, Jan. 14, 1913.

WITHERSPOON—YOUNG.—At Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 15, 1913, Capt. Edward T. Witherspoon, U.S.N., retired, and Miss Dorothy Agnes Young.

WOOD—LITTLE.—At Oklahoma City, Okla., Dec. 20, 1912, Miss Marguerite Little and Lieut. John S. Wood, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

DIED.

BIDDLE.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 18, 1913, Mrs. Meta Craig Biddle, widow of Capt. James S. Biddle, U.S.N.

BURKE.—At St. Vincent's Hospital, New York, on Jan. 20, 1st Serg. Patrick Burke, of Co. M, 29th U.S. Inf., Fort Jay, N.Y., interment at U.S. National Cemetery, Cypress Hills, Brooklyn.

CLEAVES.—Died at Wytheville, Va., Jan. 7, 1913, Hon. James Lucian Cleaves, father of Capt. Samuel R. Cleaves, 1st U.S. Cav.

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The antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes. If you have tired, aching, tender feet, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It rests the feet and makes new or tight shoes easy. For aching, swollen, hot, sweating feet. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Always use it to break in new shoes. Try it to-day. Sold everywhere, 25 cts. Don't accept any substitute. For FREE trial package, address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N.Y. For sale in all "SHIPS' STORES" or SHIPS OF THE NAVY; also at all ARMY POSTS.

JOHNSON.—Died at sea, in the wreck of the steamer Rosecrans, Jan. 7, 1913, Capt. Lucian Field Johnson, brother of Btsn. Harry T. Johnson, U.S.N., and of Charles R. and Florence E. Johnson and Mrs. George H. Minifie, a native of San Francisco, aged thirty years and eight days.

LANE.—Died at Berkeley, Cal., Jan. 9, 1913, Mrs. Isaac R. Lane, mother of Lieut. Col. Rufus H. Lane, A.A. and I, U.S.M.C.

LETCHER.—Died at Macon, Ga., Jan. 4, 1913, Mrs. William Robertson Letcher, mother of the wife of Capt. F. W. Hershler, U.S.A.

LUPTON.—Died at Rahway, N.J., Jan. 20, 1913, Mrs. Caroline Buck Lupton, mother of P.A. Paymr. Robert B. Lupton, U.S.A.

OSBURN.—Died Jan. 17, 1913, at Eugene, Ore., Mr. F. W. Osburn, father of Lieut. F. W. Osburn, jr., U.S.N., now on duty at the navy yard, Boston.

SCOTT.—Died suddenly, Jan. 19, 1913, at Cobourg, Canada, Florence A. Scott, widow of Major Douglas M. Scott, U.S.A., and mother of William L. Scott and Mrs. W. C. Watts.

STEVENSON.—Died in New York City, Jan. 22, 1913, Dr. Clinton Stevenson, major and surgeon, 8th Regiment, N.G.N.Y.

STEWART.—Died at Oakland, Cal., Jan. 15, 1913, Joseph Stewart, jr., son of the late Lieut. Col. Joseph Stewart, U.S. Army, and brother of Col. William F. Stewart, U.S. Army.

STICKNEY.—Died at Hollis, N.H., in his eighty-fifth year, Walter Brooks Stickney, father of Comdr. H. O. Stickney, U.S. Navy.

WOODRUFF.—Died at Clarksville, Ark., Jan. 4, 1913, Rev. Montgomery Schuyler Woodruff, father of Capt. W. S. Woodruff, P.R. Inf., and Mrs. A. H. Bailey, wife of Lieutenant Bailey, 13th U.S. Inf.

NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

BATTERY D, N.Y.—CAPT. T. R. STRONG.

Battery D, 2d Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y., under command of Capt. Theron R. Strong, was reviewed in its fine armory in the Bronx on the night of Jan. 23 by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, and made an excellent showing.

It was the General's first review since he was restored to the active list, and he witnessed a most interesting program of events. The large audience present was also enthused and demonstrated its approval by liberal applause. The program was carried out with the most commendable precision. There were no annoying waits between the numbers, and by 10 p.m. all the events had been concluded. General O'Ryan was accompanied by Lieut. Col. Henry S. Sternberger and Frederick T. Leigh, and Capt. Edward Olmsted, of his staff.

The first event was a dismounted review, under Captain Strong, some ninety officers and men parading, and they made an excellent impression. An exhibition drill by the Machine-gun squad of twelve men from the 1st Cavalry, N.Y., under Sergt. Walter C. McClure, followed the review. The men were mounted, the ammunition boxes and the automatic Colt gun and its tripod being packed on the horses. Sergeant McClure put his men through a spirited drill at a trot and a gallop, and in twenty seconds from the word of command unpacked the piece, mounted it and commenced firing.

In a rough riding drill by a squad of twenty men, under Lieut. S. E. McRichard, great improvement was shown over the previous public exhibition. After an interesting exhibition of subcaliber firing, under Captain Strong, there was a driving drill, in which the four pieces were used. This was a fine piece of work, the drivers showing great expertise in all the movements, both at a trot and a gallop. The movements included wheels, circles, obliques, double column, figure 8, etc., and driving through stakes.

There was dancing after the drills, the special guests being entertained at a collation. In addition to General O'Ryan and party the special guests included Col. O. B. Bridgman, Major W. R. Wright, Capt. A. R. Whitney, Capt. H. Sheldon, Lieut. G. Youngs, Lieut. S. Whitney, Lieut. T. B. Clarke, jr., and Lieut. L. H. Brown, all 1st Cav., N.Y.; Capt. M. C. Corey, 23d U.S. Inf.; Col. G. Hurry, N.Y., and Lieut. T. M. Minton, Naval Militia. Officers of the Field Artillery, N.Y., present included Lieut. Col. F. H. Hines, Capt. J. I. Berry, Lieut. W. B. Short and Capt. DeW. C. Weld.

Pvts. William Thee and Charles Newman, Co. H, 47th N.Y., found guilty by a G.C.M. of disobedience of orders and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, were each sentenced to a fine of \$25. Governor Sulzer approved the findings and sentence.

A meeting to form a riding club in the 22d Engineers, N.G.N.Y., was held in the armory on Jan. 20, and "The Defend Riding Club" was organized with the following officers: President, Sergt. H. J. Hasselbauer, 22d Regiment; vice-president, Sergt. P. J. Huesler, 1st Signal Corps; secretary, William R. Coates, 22d Regiment; treasurer, David Whelpley, 22d Regiment. Among the other charter members are: Capt. W. S. Edwards, Lieut. G. W. Rulison, R. L. Zimble, 22d Regiment, and G. E. Cronin, U.S.A.

The twenty-fifth anniversary dinner of the 1st Company, Signal Corps, N.G.N.Y., Capt. W. L. Hallahan, will be held at Hotel McAlpin, New York city on Saturday night, Jan. 25, and promises to be a very interesting event.

Assemblyman Cuvillier's bill to enable the Adjutant General of New York to appoint and remove employees in his office, passed the Assembly on Jan. 22. An aviation corps for the National Guard is provided for in a bill introduced Jan. 20 by Assemblyman Cuvillier. Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan and Adjutant Gen. Henry Dewitt Hamilton approve the measure.

Former Adjutant Gen. William Verbeck, of New York, on Jan. 24, filed with the Sulzer commission of inquiry charges alleging misapplication of the civil funds of the 2d Battalion, Field Art., by Major General O'Ryan when he commanded that organization. General O'Ryan had previously asked for an investigation. Inquiry was also urged into the attempt of General O'Ryan to secure pay while on duty. The legality of the orders of Governor Sulzer, which rescinded every order Governor Dix issued during the Dix-Verbeck O'Ryan controversy, is questioned by General Verbeck. He asked the commission of inquiry to look into this matter.

Colonel Norton, 23d N.Y., has received the resignation of Capt. James C. Robb, of Co. C, on account of business. He first joined the regiment in 1900, and was known as an excellent officer. Colonel Norton has appointed 1st Sergt. James P. Cooke, of Co. H, second lieutenant of that company, to fill a vacancy.

The date of the enlisted men's review of the 47th N.Y. is Tuesday night, Jan. 28. The regimental sergeant major will act as colonel, and the battalion sergeants major will serve as majors, while the first sergeants will play the part of captains commanding their companies, and sergeants will act as lieutenants and first sergeants, and so on.

Pvt. John K. Green, of Co. A, 7th N.Y., has been appointed a first lieutenant and ordnance officer on the staff of Colonel Foote, of the 14th N.Y. Second Lieut. John J. Byron, Co. H, has been appointed first lieutenant.

Brig. Gen. John S. Maxwell, Florida N.G., has been retired at his own request, with rank of major general, Jan. 4, 1913. He entered the military service of the state July 6, 1892, when he enlisted in Co. A, 1st (Separate) Battalion, Florida state troops. He was promoted captain May 6, 1896, and served in that rank in the U.S. Volunteers, in command of Co. E, 1st Florida Volunteer Infantry. He served as as-

assistant provost marshal and as provost marshal at Huntsville, Ala., from Sept. 6 to Oct. 9, 1898, and was mustered out of the United States service, with his company, at Tallahassee, Fla., Dec. 3, 1898. He was subsequently appointed major and assigned to the 1st Infantry; was promoted lieutenant colonel May 20, 1903, colonel Feb. 28, 1906, and was appointed brigadier general and assigned to command the 1st Brigade July 27, 1907.

The 1st Company, C.A.C., National Guard of Florida, has been transferred from the Artillery to the Infantry arm of the Service and such company will hereafter be known and designated as Co. F, 2d Regiment of Infantry. So much of G.O. 2, c.s., as provided for the disbandment of Co. C, 1st Inf., is revoked.

The dates for the annual inspection of the 7th N.G.N.Y. have been changed to March 25, 26 and 27; the 12th to April 7, 8 and 9; the 14th to April 1, 2 and 3, and that of the 2d Battalion of the 22d Engineers to March 5.

Colonel Bates, of the 71st N.Y., has received with regret the resignation of Capt. John F. Jenkins, of Company C, and Lieut. Charles P. Turner, Company E, on account of business. Both officers had excellent records.

Lieut. David H. Ray, 9th N.Y., has resigned on account of business, and 2d Lieut. A. E. Mazes, recently appointed, has been assigned to the 15th Company.

Adjutant Gen. E. C. Dill, of Maine, announces the dates of the annual inspection of the state force which begins March 24 and ends April 18. The inspections will be made by officers of the Army.

Speaking of the poor attendance of organizations of the Pennsylvania National Guard at the annual inspections, the Philadelphia Inquirer says: "Just what action will be taken by the War Department in regard to the small attendance at the inspections is not known. That those units parading but a beggarly section, or three squads, and having an average of ten or twelve enlisted men at regular weekly drill formation will be rated lower than the very few units presenting a proper complement to the inspector, with drill reports showing an average attendance of seventy-five per cent, and above, goes without saying. But will the Department stop at the rating?"

The action of Gen. R. Heber Brientnall, of New Jersey, against Adjutant Gen. Wilbur Sadler, jr., to oust the latter from the office of Adjutant General officially ended Jan. 18, 1913, when General Brientnall, who was retired under a law afterward declared unconstitutional, filed in the Supreme Court his consent to the dismissal of the writ of quo warranto sued out by him. General Brientnall sought reinstatement.

An election to fill the vacancy in the 1st Battalion, Field Art., Mass. V.M., caused by the promotion of Major Charles F. Sargent to the Inspector General's Department, on Jan. 18, resulted in the election of Capt. John H. Sherburne, of Battery A. He joined the battery March 24, 1896, and served successively as lance corporal, corporal, sergeant and first sergeant, first lieutenant and captain. He is a graduate of Harvard, class of '99, and at the present time is a member of the Legislature and on the military and other important committees.

A bill introduced at Albany, N.Y., Jan. 15, was reported favorably by the Military Affairs Committee, provides that National Guard officers shall receive a per diem rate of pay while serving on boards or commissions.

Two bills have been drafted for the state Legislature of New York providing for the abandonment of the state rifle range at Blauvelt, N.Y., because of the danger to the lives of citizens from stray bullets dropping outside the range. The state has already expended more than \$500,000 on it, and it is estimated that it will take that much more to complete it. The site, it is held by many, should never have been selected, as it was deemed wholly unsuitable by some of the most practical officers.

Co. E, 69th N.Y., Captain Morris, has elected two promising officers in the persons of Corpl. W. T. Doyle, from Co. E, 7th N.Y., as first lieutenant, and 1st Sergt. Joseph J. Keegan, of Co. E, 69th, second lieutenant.

Colonel Appleton, of the 7th N.Y., announces that at the review of his command Jan. 29, 1913, by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, tickets can only be issued to members, the Veterans' Association, and War Veterans, and ex-members, owing to the uncompleted condition of the armory. A formal celebration of the completed building will be duly held, to which the public will be invited. General O'Ryan has invited the graduates of the regiment holding commissions in other organizations to be present with him in uniform, as an honorary staff, during the standing review. A presentation of long service medals will be made during the evening.

12TH N.Y.—COL. T. W. HUSTON.

The sixth annual military tournament of Company L, Capt. Jay Zorn, held at the armory on the night of Jan. 18, was an immense success, and the attendance was even larger than at the average regimental review. There were a number of unusual attractions arranged for, and these included the companies from three other regiments with the letter designation of L. All the companies formed a battalion for review with Captain Zorn as commander. The companies formed as follows: Co. L, 71st Regiment, Capt. M. L. Mackey; Co. L, 69th Regiment, Capt. T. J. Moynahan; Co. L, 22d Regiment, Lieut. H. C. Woodward, and Co. L, 12th Regiment, Lieut. J. J. Dean. Company L, of the 71st, paraded twenty-four files, and the other companies sixteen files each. Lieut. Ben Ali Haggin, of the 12th, acted as adjutant, and the other officers of the 12th acting on the staff of Captain Zorn were Capt. H. T. Ashmore, R. Saunders, W. Tucker and E. H. James and Lieut. A. Spadone.

The reviewing officer was Capt. A. P. Vredenburg, adjutant of the Old Guard, who had a staff composed of Capt. G. E. Conley, Lieut. W. D. McGovern, Lieut. W. Preston and Lieut. J. G. Leiken, all residents in the Old Guard uniform. The review was a real skin-busy. The companies made a handsome showing in the review, and the parade which followed, the latter being under command of Major Downs. Other attractions were: Band concert by Subway Band; drill by Hebrew Orphan Asylum Cadets and band, Col. L. T. Simmonds, commanding; exhibition by Subway Calisthenic Division, Insp. J. J. McKenna, commanding, accompanied by band and field music, and drill and dances by West End "Gym Girls," Prof. James Jardine, instructor, accompanied by Subway Band. All the exhibitions were excellent, the Hebrew orphans being exceptionally good, and winning the bulk of the applause. An enjoyable program of twenty dances concluded the entertainment.

22D N.Y.—COL. W. B. HOTCHKIN.

The Defendarm Association of the 22d Engineers, N.G.N.Y., composed of honorably discharged members of the regiment, are working actively with the active regiment to arrange for a suitable celebration when the 22d takes possession of its fine new armory on Washington Heights. The following is the committee of the veterans to co-operate with the regiment in ceremonies incidental to opening of the new armory: Col. George F. Potter, chairman; Gen. George W. Wingate, Col. Nathaniel B. Thurston, Capt. William J. Maidhof, Lieut. Norman MacDonald, Col. J. R. Sullivan, Col. Henry S. Sternberger, Capt. Wilbur F. Barber and Comrade George P. H. McVey.

The annual dinner of the Defendarm Association of the 22d Engineers, N.G.N.Y., will be held on Saturday night, Feb. 15, at the Park Avenue Hotel, Park avenue, Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, at \$3 per cover. The joint committee of the 22d Regiment and the Defendarm Association have determined to give a grand military ball under the auspices of the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers' Association of the 22d Regiment and the Defendarm Association in the new armory, Fort Washington avenue and Sixty-eighth street, on Easter Monday, March 24, 1913, providing the regiment can be in possession of the new building by that time, and it is believed it will be. Tickets for gentlemen and lady, \$2; each additional lady, \$1.

Major B. Usher, who has served close on to thirty years in the regiment, and held the brevet rank of lieutenant colonel for faithful service, has resigned on account of business. Lieut. Col. Edward J. Rice, who served close on to nineteen years, has also resigned and received his honorable discharge.

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DOCTOR

34-M



NEBRASKA.

Governor John H. Moreland, of Nebraska, announces the appointment of the following staff: Capt. P. L. Hall, jr., Lincoln, Neb., the Adjutant General, with the rank of brigadier general, from Jan. 9, 1913; Col. Allan D. Falconer, Omaha, Neb., re-appointed Q.M. and commissary general; Col. Fred J. Mack, Albion, Neb., J.A.G., with the rank of colonel; Col. Albert D. Fetterman, Omaha, Neb., re-appointed inspector general.

The following are designated the military board of the state of Nebraska: Brig. Gen. P. L. Hall, jr., the A.G.; Col. George A. Eberly, 1st Inf.; Col. Herbert J. Panl, 2d Inf.

Adjutant General Hall in a memorandum to officers says it is proposed to have an officers' camp of instruction near Lincoln, probably in May or June next, as the conditions might best seem to warrant, the camp to last five days. It is proposed to have officers of the Regular Army to act as instructors. "It must be clearly understood," says General Hall, "that this is to be no pleasure party, pleasant outing, but to be one of strict business and you will be subject to strict military supervision and control, and unless you are willing to enter the camp with the idea that it is a business proposition and that no loafing and indifference to the work required will be tolerated you had best not come. It is realized that little can properly be expected from an organization whose officers are not qualified to command, and it is with the idea of relieving this situation so far as it may be possible that this camp is contemplated."

The official figures of the annual inspections of 1912 show that out of an aggregate strength of 1,133 officers and men on the roll, 719 were present. The absentees were thirty-seven officers and 277 enlisted men, a percentage of 36.5. It was stated in the official report that but few companies have uniforms and equipment on hand for the authorized minimum enlisted strength of fifty-eight. In but few instances were the rifles given the proper care and attention.

OHIO.

The following appointees on the staff of Governor Cox, of Ohio, are announced: Major George H. Wood, 3d Inf., to be brigadier general and the Adjutant General; Capt. Ewart M. Peoples, 7th Inf., to be colonel and Assistant Adjutant General.

The following assignment of officers of the Ohio National Guard to the personal staff of the Governor is announced: Aides-de-camp—Major Robert L. Hubler, 3d Inf.; Lieut. Comdr. Jay F. Converse, Ohio Naval Militia; Major John C. Darby, M.C.; Capt. R. U. Hastings, 8th Inf.; Sam A. Williams, 7th Inf.; William P. Whitlock, 1st Inf.; John M. Pattison, O.D.; 2d Lieut. Harold C. Eustis, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. Emmett Lawlor, 4th Inf.

The revision of the regulations for the government of the Ohio National Guard prepared by a board of officers consisting of Brig. Gen. John C. Speaks, 2d Brigade; Col. John M. Bingham, A.Q.M.G.; Lieut. Col. Worthington Kautzman, I.G.D.; Major David A. Lynch, Q.M. Corps, and Capt. Ewart M. Peoples, 7th Inf., has been approved and published.

One of the best illustrations of the value of a thoroughly trained Signal Corps in the National Guard in time of peace was that given by Signalmen of the Ohio National Guard, located in Toledo, a few days ago. A great storm of sleet carried down miles of trunk lines in the vicinity of Toledo and linemen were helpless on account of the weight of the ice encrusted wires. Capt. Harry B. Kirtland, Lieut. Roy Scofield, Clyde Anderson and Alfred Morrison, of the Toledo

Signal Corps, volunteered to put the companies in communication with the outside world. The postal management accepted quickly. With the Signal Corps equipment the Guardsmen started to Hallet, Ohio, Jan. 8 where one mile and a half of wire was trailing in the snow between that place and Alexis, Mich. Just three lonesome poles in a mile and a half were standing. The rest had fallen to the earth under the terrific pressure of the ice. On the morning of Jan. 8 the Guardsmen laid seven miles of field wire. The wire is ten-strand piano wire, very flexible, and within is a single copper strand heavily insulated. The wire was paid off a reel. In the mud, across fences, and into small streams it was laid. They bridged the gap of one and a half miles and two postal wires were soon in working order. From Jan. 8 to Jan. 10 these two wires were the only communication between Toledo and Detroit the Postal company had. The wire worked day and night. Storms, ice or avalanche could not interfere with it, because it is absolutely weather-proof, and being on the ground, ice made no difference.

In the mile and one-half gap that was down, there were eight postal wires, and the dispatcher's telephone circuit of the Pere Marquette from Toledo to Saginaw. The line was working to Alexis and from Hallet to Toledo. Between these two places there was a silence which was maddening to the dispatchers who had miles and miles of freight trains stalled in the Toledo yards which could not be moved until some means of transmitting orders was established. Captain Kirtland and his men were called upon at 11 a.m. Jan. 8. At 12:40 o'clock, one hour and forty minutes all told, they had laid three miles of "buzzer wire," and the dispatcher was delivering orders from Saginaw to Toledo. In another half hour the thousands and thousands dollars' worth of freight, some of it perishable, was moving northward.

When the report of the Guardsmen reached Adjutant General Weybrecht and the report of the telegraph companies and the railroad officials were read he said: "That speaks well for the efficiency of the Signal Corps of the Ohio National Guard. The state should feel proud of the men, who donated their services in time of trouble."

NORTH CAROLINA.

On the morning of Jan. 16 in the presence of a large number of officers of the North Carolina National Guard, in the Capitol at Raleigh, Major Lawrence W. Young, 3d Battalion, 1st Inf., was sworn in as the Adjutant General of North Carolina. General Young succeeds Brig. Gen. Gordon Smith, who was appointed Adjutant General by Governor Kitchin late in November, 1912, to fill the unexpired term of Gen. Roy L. Leinster, who died in August, 1912.

General Young is one of the most efficient and best known officers of the North Carolina National Guard and goes into office assured of the united support of the Guard. He has been in the Guard since 1898, having enlisted in the Asheville Company as a private, serving successively as first lieutenant, captain and major of the line. He was one of the first to volunteer from his section for service in the Spanish-American War. Governor Locke Craig, who was inaugurated Governor of North Carolina on Jan. 15, announced early in December that, immediately following his inauguration, he would appoint General Young as Adjutant General, and his announcement met with the instant approval of the entire Military Establishment of the state.

General Young accompanied Governor Craig from Asheville to Raleigh on the night of Jan. 14, and upon the arrival of the train was welcomed to Raleigh by a large delegation of officers of the Guard who escorted him to his hotel.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

VAN asks: If a man is not paid at the pay table he signs a subvoucher. The note at the foot of the subvoucher reads: "A certified copy will be furnished the paymaster." Does that mean that the original will be kept with the company records, or that both original and copy are forwarded to the paymaster? Answer: "In such cases, the company commander upon turning over the pay to the men will require them to sign a subvoucher (Form 28H, Pay Dept.); will himself sign the certificate thereon attesting the payment, and then forward the subvoucher to the paymaster without delay."—Cir. 43, War D., 1908; see Comp., May 15, 1908.

O. W. J. asks: Are the Coast Artillery companies now in the Philippine Islands permanently stationed there, and a part of the Colonial Army, or will they return to the United States at the expiration of two and one-half years or at a designated time set by the War Department? Answer: The Colonial Army consists of the 7th and 8th Cavalry and the 8th, 13th, 15th and 24th Infantry. This is by virtue of G.O. 8, 1912. Unless the President orders otherwise, the Coast Artillery organizations will return to the United States at the termination of the usual tour of foreign service.

O. C.—No mess sergeant will be detailed for a detachment when the number of men habitually messed is less than twenty-five, except upon special authority of the Secretary of War in each case. A drum major is eligible for appointment and when so appointed is entitled to the extra pay, \$6, per month. See A.R. 1369.

A. H. K.—Among the principal naval stations of the world we mention the following (a complete list will be found in Jane's "Fighting Ships"): England—Devonport, Portsmouth and Chatham; Germany—Kiel and Wilhelmshaven; United States—New York, Norfolk, Mare Island, Philadelphia, Boston, Portsmouth, Bremerton, Charleston, Pearl Harbor, Olongapo; France—Cronbourg, Lorient, Brest, Toulon and Rochester; Russia—Kronstadt, Libau, Sevastopol and Vladivostok; Japan—Yokosuka, Sasebo, Kure, Maizuru; Italy—Spezia and Venice; Austria—Pola.

X-RAY.—According to Bulletin 25, Dec. 30, 1912, War D., the quartermaster sergeants, Q.M. Corps, formerly known as post quartermaster sergeants and post commissary sergeants, as provided for in Sec. 3 of the Army Appropriation Act approved Aug. 24, 1912, are regarded as continuing to be members of the post non-commissioned staff and to have the pay, allowances, rights and privileges that were allowed to them under their former designations. All rolls, records and accounts pertaining to them will be prepared and kept as heretofore. (Par. 820, A.R.)

ENGINEER asks: Is there a bill before Congress to increase the pay of blacksmiths, artificers and other mechanics in the Engineer Corps? Answer: No.

P. J. W.—The 13th Infantry sailed for Cuba June 14, 1898; arrived about June 16.

J. K.—In purchase of discharge from Army only Regular Army service may be counted. The price for one year's service is \$120; after two years, \$100; thereafter \$90, \$85, \$80, \$65, \$60, \$55, \$40, \$35, \$30 (eleven years). See G.O. 39, War D., 1912.

J. McK.—Co. G, 14th Inf., sailed for Manila, P.I., Aug. 4, 1898; arrived about twenty-eight days later.

Z.—Butt's Manual and the other tactical books inquired about are published by the War Department from whom you may obtain them as well as circulars giving complete information as to detail of retired officers as instructors at colleges. The detail must be mutually agreeable and the law does not limit the period of service.

G. C. L. asks: I was transferred as a private to the Q.M. Corps per S.O. —, division headquarters dated Dec. 10, 1912, ordered received at this post on Dec. 15, 1912. Appointed corporal, Q.M. Corps, per letter No. —, headquarters Central Division, Chicago, Ill., "You have been appointed a corporal in the Q.M. Corps, by the division commander, to date from Dec. 11, 1912." Letter received at this post Dec. 26, 1912. From what date am I entitled to pay as a corporal? Answer: Dec. 11; appointments and promotions carry pay from date when actually made, though announced in orders of a later date. (See Pay Manual, Par. 704.)

H. M. asks: How can a private who has been a telegraph operator in a foreign signal corps and is now about twelve months in the service of the Coast Artillery transfer to the U.S. Signal Corps? Answer: Apply through the channel; see A.R. 1579.

S. B.—For the address of J. F. K., retired, write to the Adjutant General's Office, War Department, Washington, D.C., giving reason for making inquiry.

ORD. SERGT. asks: I qualified as expert rifleman 1908 and received a badge; qualified again 1912; my report went in and should be issued a bar. Am I entitled to a bar and allowed to wear the badge? Answer: May continue to wear badge and bar, even if qualification is not renewed in future years. See Par. 233, S.A.F.R.

FORT WASHINGTON.

Fort Washington, Md., Jan. 14, 1913.

Capt. and Mrs. G. O. Hubbard have arrived and will be guests of Col. and Mrs. Allen until their quarters are ready. Mrs. Hicks entertained at dinner Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Allen, inviting Major Van Poole. The young people gave Major Van Poole a surprise party Thursday and spent the evening dancing.

Mrs. Hicks was hostess at a brilliant dinner Saturday at the Chevy Chase Club, Washington, D.C., followed by dancing, for Capt. and Mrs. Cowin, Miss Allen, Miss Mullen, Lieutenants Thompson and Skene. Captain Hicks's mother and his brother, Capt. T. H. Hicks, U.S.N., arrived Sunday. Captain Hicks left Monday, but Mrs. Hicks will remain for a longer

visit. Miss Allen, Miss Mullen, Colonel Allen, Doctor Carr and Lieutenants Edwards, Lindt and Skene attended the Fort Myer hop on Monday. Miss Allen remained at Fort Myer as the guest of Miss Valerie Garrard for a few days.

On Monday four families were notified to change quarters and Tuesday the "ranking out process" went merrily down the line. Among those who have moved are Capt. and Mrs. Hicks, Captain Ralston, Lieut. and Mrs. Mather, Lieut. and Mrs. Shippam.

The enlisted men gave another dance in the post exchange on Wednesday, which was well attended and a very successful party. In basketball the 143d Company won from the 119th. In bowling, on Monday, the officers won two games out of three from the 44th Company.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Jan. 11, 1913.

Capt. Thomas E. Merrill, from detached service, has reported here for duty with the 4th Field Artillery. Lieut. John W. Sherwood, M.C., left on Tuesday for Fort Bliss, Texas, for station.

Col. Abner Pickering, 11th Inf., left Thursday morning for Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to attend the school of instruction. Capt. Charles J. Nelson is now in command of the regiment, Colonel Williams being in command of the post during the absence of General Edwards. Mrs. Pickering and Miss Pickering will remain in the post for awhile before joining Colonel Pickering.

Major George W. Read, 9th Cav., from duty on the Mexican border, has been ordered to Fort Leavenworth, and with Mrs. Read, Miss Read and George left on Thursday for that place. Lieut. Frank A. Sloan, 11th Inf., has been granted a two months' leave and with Mrs. Sloan and little Frances, left on Monday for New York, where they will visit relatives. Major and Mrs. William W. Reno are contemplating a two months' leave, after which Major Reno will attend the school of instruction for medical officers at Fort Leavenworth.

Capt. and Mrs. Herman Schultz, at Huachuca, with the 9th Cavalry, are nicely located and enjoying the ideal winter climate. Capt. George M. Brooke, 4th Field Art., left on Tuesday for San Francisco to sail for Japan for four months' study of the Japanese language. Mrs. Brooke and the baby will remain in the post during his absence. Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Errington gave a delightful dinner on Tuesday for Major and Mrs. Cole, Capt. and Mrs. Nelson, Capt. and Mrs. Crallé and Lieut. and Mrs. Brockman.

Major William W. Reno, M.C., delivered an interesting illustrated lecture Thursday evening in the assembly room of the field hospital building. The history of Egypt for the past 7,000 years was traced, and illustrated by colored views on a screen. There was a large and appreciative audience.

The forty-ninth annual convention of the National Wool Growers' Association was held in Cheyenne last week, and on Friday evening the post assisted in entertaining the visitors with a smoker and boxing bouts. Many of the visitors were in attendance and thoroughly enjoyed the entertainment given in their honor. Capt. R. E. Wilson acted as referee.

Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Brockman received the Regimental Card Club at the Infantry Club on Friday evening, when Miss Davis and Captain Kemper made high scores at bridge, Miss Rosalie Williams and Lieutenant Baade the low scores. At five hundred Mrs. McAdams and Mrs. Morton carried off the prizes. A fine supper was served by the hostesses. The members present were Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Pickering, Major and Mrs. Baker, Capt. and Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Frissell, Capt. and Mrs. Morton, Capt. and Mrs. Kemper, Capt. and Mrs. Clark, Lieut. and Mrs. McAdams, Lieut. and Mrs. Brockman, Lieut. and Mrs. Reardon, Mrs. Wilson, Lieut. and Mrs. Baade, Miss Williams, Miss Rosalie Williams, Miss Pickering, Miss Davis, Mrs. Steever, Captain McGrew, Mr. McGrew and Lieutenant Mahin. Lieut. George G. Divins, M.C., has been ordered to Sierra Blanca, Texas, for duty, and left on Wednesday for his new station.

Capt. Charles G. Lawrence, 11th Inf., has been transferred to the 24th and with Mrs. Lawrence and her mother, Mrs. Peckham, will sail on the March transport for the Philippines. Lieut. Lesley J. McNair, 4th Field Art., and Mrs. McNair will visit the horse show in Denver before going to their new station, Fort Sill, Okla.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Jan. 18, 1913.

Mrs. Sparks and her son, Lieutenant Sparks, 4th Field Art., presided at a beautiful dinner on Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Charles E. Morton and Lieut. and Mrs. Lesley J. McNair. The regular meeting of the post dancing class was held on Monday evening in the post hall with a large attendance from all parts of the garrison. Capt. Howard N. Bailey gave a theater party on Saturday evening to see "The Girl from Tokio" at the Capital Avenue Theater. After the play a delightful supper was enjoyed at the Plains Hotel by Capt. and Mrs. Howard McC. Snyder and Miss Williams and their host.

Mrs. Henry Myers gave an informal bridge party on Tuesday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Armstrong, Major and Mrs. Baker, Major and Mrs. Cole, Capt. and Mrs. Snyder, Mrs. Pickering, Miss Pickering and Dr. Bailis. The Tuesday Bridge Club met with Mrs. Pickering this week. Present: Mesdames Gill, Baker, Myer and Cole. Miss Pickering substituted for Mrs. Fuller and Mrs. Nelson for Mrs. Abbott.

Fort Russell contributed a contingent of fifteen to a party of Masons who left Cheyenne on Wednesday evening to attend the dedication of the new Masonic Temple at Rock Springs, Wyo., on Thursday. From the post were Colonel Williams, Major Horn, Major Stull, Captains Errington, Nelson, Crallé, Morton, Newbold and Armstrong, Lieutenants Dowell, McBride, Steever, Hicks, Russell and Rush. Dr. G. L. Strader, of Cheyenne, was in charge of the team which conferred the third degree in connection with the dedication of the temple.

Mrs. Cassius M. Dowell was called home suddenly by the severe illness of her father and left for Georgia on Thursday of last week. Capt. and Mrs. Charles G. Lawrence are rejoicing over the arrival of a daughter on Wednesday morning, Jan. 15.

Capt. Philip Powers, 11th Inf., is a recent arrival in the garrison. Mrs. Powers and family will join him later.

The High School basketball team defeated the team from the 4th Field Artillery on Tuesday night by 75 to 16. The soldiers were outclassed at every turn by the High School team. Goal throwing on both sides was far from classy, although the local team made a few good ones. The team work of the school boys virtually won the game, the Army not being able to find them at all. Bell, MacAdams and Fowler for Cheyenne and Dempsey and Anderson for the post made several very good individual plays.

Capt. and Mrs. Alden F. Brewster presided at a delightful dinner on Tuesday, complimentary to Lieut. and Mrs. Lesley J. McNair, who left on Wednesday for the East to visit for a short time before going to their new station, Fort Sill, Okla. Other guests were Mrs. Errington and Captain McConnell. Mrs. Charles H. Errington was hostess at a delightful bridge tea on Wednesday. Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Brewster carried off the very pretty prizes, and other guests were Mesdames Wilson, Reardon, Armstrong, Frissell and Baade.

An experiment, which is being tried at this post, will be watched with interest throughout the Army. A club has been formed by the non-commissioned officers of the 11th Infantry, above the rank of corporal, which will be similar in every respect to the clubs of the commissioned officers. The building which has been used as the 11th Infantry Officers' Club at the post will be turned over to the new organization. A steward and a proper number of attendants to look after the wants of the members will be engaged and all the conveniences of an exclusive club will be arranged for. Similar institutions have been proven highly successful in England and the British colonies, and officers who have studied the matter say that the formation of such clubs will solve the canteen problem, and at the same time will improve discipline by impressing upon the higher non-com-

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sioned officers the importance of their positions. The 11th Infantry Officers' Club is to be removed to the post administration building.

On Thursday evening Major and Mrs. David J. Baker gave a beautiful dinner for Major and Mrs. Reno, Mrs. Frissell, Dr. and Mrs. Wing, Miss Pickering, Miss Mason, Commander Davis, Captains Bailey and McConnell. The officers of the 11th Infantry are giving a regimental dinner this evening at the post headquarters building.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 15, 1913.

The successful hop of last Thursday is the last to be given at the yard until the bal masque of Jan. 29, to be given under auspices of the Mare Island Branch of the Navy Relief. A number of out of town guests were here for Thursday night's affair, and dinners were given both by the wardroom and Junior Officers' Mess of the California, while numerous smaller affairs were held on the yard. In Vallejo Paymr. and Mrs. Cecil S. Baker entertained informally for Lieut. and Mrs. Reed B. Fawell, Miss Helen Baker, Miss Priscilla Hall, of San Francisco, and Lieut. Ernest A. Brooks, of the Cleveland, the entire party later attending the hon. Capt. and Mrs. Arthur B. Owens entertained at a large dinner in honor of their house guests, Miss Katherine Meiggs, Miss Neva Salisbury and Miss Mildred Lansing, up from San Francisco for the hop. Others at the dinner were Lieut. Comdr. George S. Steele, Asst. Paymr. Spencer S. Dickinson, Ensign Frank J. Lowry and Asst. Paymr. Major C. Shirley. Following the dance the entire party returned to the Owens's quarters and had an impromptu little dance and supper there, others who accepted the hospitality of the Owens home being Lieut. and Mrs. James V. Kauffman, Mrs. Ralph R. Stewart, Miss Priscilla Elliott, Miss Ramona McCudden, Miss Lois Crosby, of Berkeley; Civil Engr. Norman H. Smith, Lieutenant, Quartermaster and Schofield.

Mrs. C. Peoples, accompanied by her small daughter, has arrived from the East coast on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Warren, Vallejo. Paymaster Phelps is now attached to the Utah. Miss Helen Baker, who has been visiting her brother, Paymr. C. S. Baker, and Mrs. Baker, in Vallejo, since New Year's, left on Sunday for the Claremont Country Club, where she is spending the winter. Miss Priscilla Hall, of Berkeley, also visiting Mrs. Baker, has returned to her home. Miss Cornelia Kempe was operated on at the naval hospital here for appendicitis on Jan. 7, and is on the way to recovery. Miss Lois Crosby has returned to her home in Berkeley, after spending a few days in Vallejo as guest of Miss Priscilla Elliott.

Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles M. Ray were dinner hosts on Saturday, in honor of Capt. and Mrs. John M. Elliott, and for Comdr. and Mrs. Richard S. Douglas, Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Lyman, Capt. and Mrs. Arthur B. Owens, Miss Nina Blow, Major Hill and Civil Engr. Norman H. Smith. Later Col. and Mrs. L. W. T. Waller, Mrs. Mary Turner and Mrs. Emily Curtis joined the party for bridge, when prizes were won by Capt. and Mrs. Lyman, Major Hill and Commander Douglas. In honor of Mrs. Erwin A. McMillan, recently arrived from the Orient and now her house guest, Mrs. Henry E. Odell entertained at a large bridge party on Wednesday. Prizes were won by Mesdames Wing, Richard S. Douglas, Holton S. Curl, James V. Kauffman, Cecil S. Baker, Merlyn G. Cook, Miss Ruth Hascall. Others present were Mesdames McMillan, Henry T. Mayo, Joseph Effe, Charles J. Ray, Curtis B. Munger, Roland W. Schumann, L. W. T. Waller, Lindsay C. Whiteside, George A. McKay, Eugene C. Tohey, Randolph P. Scudder, Miss Priscilla Elliott, William H. Standley, John R. Hornberger, R. R. Stewart, Cecil S. Baker, Thomas F. Ruhm, Emily Cutts, Harry A. Garrison, Merlyn G. Cook and one or two others.

Lieut. Herbert E. Kays, recently discharged from the naval hospital, after an operation for appendicitis, left last week for Arizona, to spend a couple of weeks visiting his parents before reporting for duty. Lieut. Comdr. Thomas S. Wilson is still under treatment in the hospital and it is probable that he will be ordered before the examining board, as the attending physicians have recommended his retirement on account of physical disability incident to the Service.

P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Curtis B. Munger have taken apartments at the Collins, in Vallejo, while the California is at the navy yard. Mrs. Jesse B. Oldendorf, formerly Miss Amelia Bull, a sister of Mrs. R. R. Stewart, now living in Vallejo, sailed on Saturday for San Diego, going down to join Lieutenant Oldendorf, whose ship, the Preble, sailed that day for the Southern port. Capt. and Mrs. Frank J. Schwabe were dinner hosts for Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Lyman, Capt. and Mrs. Arthur B. Owens and Civil Engr. and Mrs. George A. McKay. P.A. Surg. Myron C. Baker arrived here on Monday evening from the U.S.S. Colorado. His marriage to Miss Nellie McKee, of Vallejo, took place the following evening. Capt. and Mrs. Frank H. Bennett are now comfortably settled in quarters. Captain Bennett reported as captain of the yard yesterday.

Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd, assigned to duty as commanding officer of the Pacific Torpedo Flotilla, will sail for San Diego in time to assume command Jan. 20. Lieut. A. N. Mitchell, formerly executive officer of the old Independence, is expected here soon for treatment at the yard hospital, ordered home from the Asiatic Station for this purpose. Lieut. Ralph M. Griswold arrived Monday and reported as senior engineer officer of the California, coming here from the Puget Sound Navy Yard.

Orders were received Thursday to have the cruisers California and Maryland ready to leave on March 20, and all work is now being rushed. The vessels will go South, joining the South Dakota and Colorado at San Diego, and will then hold their target practice. The Cleveland is to be given a berth just south of the Independence. No dredging will be

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necessary for her and she will be out of the way, for all available space along the quay wall is needed for ships under repair. Offices for the receiving ship are now being built ashore and the necessary landing leading down to the Cleveland is to be prepared as soon as possible, a walk being run down on top of one of the spur dikes.

Although the plates for the gunboats Monocacy and Palos have not arrived here yet the date for the completion of the ships has been fixed at Aug. 8, when they will be prepared for shipment to the Orient, where they will be reassembled. Ensign Frank J. Lowry, attached to the Independence for some time past, has left to join his new ship, the Alert, prior to her departure for San Diego. The collier Justin sailed Jan. 9 for Tiburón, where she took on a cargo of coal, preparatory to sailing for San Diego to join the cruisers.

The Submarine Flotilla, consisting of the Paul Jones, Preble, Whipple, Truxtun and Stewart, sailed on Saturday for San Diego, after a two months' stay at this yard for their annual docking and repairs. The Nero, on which work was completed Saturday, is expected to sail for Bremerton tomorrow, where she will load sand to be taken to Pearl Harbor for the navy drydock being constructed there. Seven trips of the Nero will be required to handle the cargo.

The port low pressure cylinder of the torpedo boat destroyer Hull is cracked and a delay in the completion of the work has been requested as well as authority for the job, which will cost in the neighborhood of \$3,000. The gunboat Vicksburg, recently placed out of commission here, is to go to Bremerton for assignment to the Reserve Fleet. The Annapolis sails Jan. 20 for San Diego, where she will hold target practice before proceeding to the Canal Zone.

FORT WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Fort William McKinley, P.I., Dec. 17, 1912.

A most important military event was the obstacle ride yesterday on Passay Beach at ten o'clock in the morning. The sun was quite hot, but it was not possible to have the ride at an earlier hour as the tide was not out. By ten o'clock the beach for the entire three miles was lined with automobiles, carriages and people, as it was viewed quite in the line of a social event, as well as a military one. All the wives were there, and it is safe to say that their interest was probably the keenest of any of the spectators. Passay Beach is four miles from McKinley by the new road finished a few months ago. All the officers that rode were from McKinley and either drove over or rode other horses than the ones they were to ride in the event. Fortunately there were few accidents and the stone wall was the scene of these. Several officers were thrown, but quickly regained their seats and finished the ride. The hero of the day was Lieut. Otto W. Rethorst, 8th Cav., whose collarbone was broken in the fall he had at this obstacle. In spite of it, he remounted and finished, jumping two hurdles and a ditch; he was then turned over to the doctor's care and brought home in an ambulance. There were several ambulances, litter, etc., with hospital attendants and surgeons on the field. Colonel Ireland and Major Straub, Med. Corps, were timekeepers for the 7th Cavalry and 1st Field Artillery. Although Colonel Monroher, being adjutant general of the post, was not required to take the ride, he took it with the Artillery. General Bell and his staff were in a motor boat and followed the riders up the beach. Afterwards many stopped at the polo club.

The marriage of Lieut. Charles P. Hollingsworth and Mrs. Pauline Buck Hyatt occurred in the Southern Islands Dec. 11. No one had any idea that a romance involving these two was in progress. Mrs. Hyatt went to visit friends in the Southern Islands, and Lieut. Hollingsworth followed on the next transport. A little later a telegram came announcing their marriage. They returned on the 14th, and are at present the guests of Mrs. Hollingsworth's father and mother, Major and Mrs. Beaumont Buck.

Major and Mrs. Wolfe have left to spend some time in Baguio. Dr. Ralph Newton, M.R.C., attending surgeon, is ordered to Iloilo. Once before he was ordered away, but that order was revoked. Capt. and Mrs. Heysinger entertained at dinner last Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Hunter, Col. and Mrs. Kniskern, Major and Mrs. Traub, Colonel Ireland and Major Straub. Lieut. and Mrs. McCain entertained at dinner in honor of Miss McCain, who has just arrived in the island. Other guests were Miss Walmesley, Lieutenants Hyatt, Walmesley, Christian, Van Horn and Littlejohn.

Capt. Albert King gave an informal dinner last night. Lieut. and Mrs. Innis P. Swift and little child are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Margetts. They are en route to the States from Zamboanga, where Lieutenant Swift has been aid to General Pershing. Capt. William M. Bessell has been aid to duty with the 13th Infantry; he has until recently been at regimental headquarters in Manila, as adjutant of the regiment. Capt. Edgar Conley, of Camp Eldridge, Los Baños, has been visiting Mrs. Frank Lahm. Miss Ann Whitehouse, of New York, arrived on the Chiyu Maru last week to remain several months with Mrs. Bigelow.

Mrs. Ellison, Miss Howell and Miss Guita, who have been on the post often during their stay in Manila, left on Saturday on the Tenyo Maru. At Hong Kong they will take steamer for India, later going to other countries of Southern Asia and Africa. Mrs. Raymond Briggs, of Nagasaki, also left on the Tenyo Maru. Mrs. Clark Elliott has been the guest of friends on the post for several days. She will go to Corregidor, where Major Elliott's scout detail takes him. The polo game on Saturday drew a large crowd. It was the first game of the flat tournament, and was a hard fought game, the Artillery scoring 5½ to 3½ against the Manila Polo Club. The polo club team is more commonly known as the Civil Government team.

Mrs. Peter E. Traub has entertained with two bridge parties; at the first Mrs. Chamberlin, formerly Miss Sallie Garlington, was guest of honor. At the second auction was played at four tables.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Jan. 11, 1913.

Mr. W. A. Rogers, of New York city, cartoonist on the New York Herald, is spending the week at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Green, wife of Lieut. H. S. Green, and will leave in a few days for Southern California. Dr. H. F. Hull, Mrs. Hull and two children, have arrived from the East Coast, and will make their home in Bremerton while the Doctor has duty in the yard hospital. Mrs. Dyer entertained a number of yard ladies at a matinee party to-day to see David Warfield, at the Metropolitan Theater, Seattle. Her guests were Mrs. R. M. Griswold, Mrs. A. H. Robertson, Mrs. George Brown, Jr., Mrs. Harriet Brown, Mrs. I. I. Yates and Mrs. C. N. Olney.

Lieut. R. M. Griswold, formerly aid to the yard commandant, has gone to Mare Island to join the California. Master Paty Van Walkenburg, of Honolulu, who is attending school at Victoria, B.C., left Sunday for Victoria after spending the holidays with his relatives, assisting Naval Constr. and Mrs. I. I. Yates. Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Klein (Gladyes James), who were married Dec. 4, returned from California Tuesday and are now guests of Col. and Mrs. C. A. Doyen, at whose home the bride had spent the past year. They have taken Ensign Donavin's cottage in Bremerton during the absence of Mrs. Donavin at Coronado, Cal. Mrs. Doyen has reorganized her class in dancing and the little tots of the Navy will do some dancing on Friday had dinner in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. H. S. Green and Mrs. Green's father, Mr. W. A. Rogers, of New York city, and Lieut. and Mrs. Bryant. Paymor, and Mrs. H. H. Alkire, recently arrived

Olongapo, P.I., with their two children, arrived Monday, and have taken a cottage in Bremerton during the Paymaster's duty on the Reserve Fleet. Mrs. Rishworth Nicholson entertained at luncheon Tuesday for Mrs. Hilary Williams, Mrs. Randolph Berkeley and Mrs. Shearer. Mrs. Seth Williams left Monday for Berkeley, Cal., to visit with her mother, Mrs. Morris. Captain Williams will join her there Jan. 23, and they will sail on the February transport for Manila.

Rear Admiral V. L. Cottman, commandant of the yard, and Mrs. Cottman, who are guests of relatives in San Francisco, are expected home about Jan. 30.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Jan. 20, 1913.

An innovation has been introduced whereby the club is opened to the ladies of the garrison two nights each month. One evening the guests are left to their own amusement and refreshments are served about eleven o'clock. The other evening an entertainment is provided by a committee selected for that night. The committee is obtained by drawing the names at the previous ladies' night. The first entertainment was given in December, and was a salmagundi party. Jan. 6 a minstrel show was given and was a huge success. Major Holbrook was the interlocutor and was rivaled only by professionals. Captain Cavanaugh and Lieutenant Richart were the end men, and their local hits were greatly appreciated. Songs were sung by Major Holbrook, Mrs. Cavanaugh, Miss Clough, Miss McConahay and Lieutenant Richart. Mrs. Cavanaugh recited "Sis Miranda's Verses on Christmas," and Lieutenant Hartwell's impersonation of a stranded chorus girl was the hit of the evening. Miss Clough gave the "Yama Yama" dance from "The Three Twins"; Miss McConahay and Miss Clough also gave a pretty scene from "The Quaker Girl." The other members of the "company" were Mrs. Hartwell, Lieutenant Morton and Mr. Sears.

Tuesday afternoon Mrs. James Huston was hostess at an enjoyable bridge, in compliment to Mrs. Colley and Mrs. Hartwell. The first prize, a cut glass dish, was won by Miss Clough. The second, a pretty picture, went to Mrs. Burgess, and the consolation, a book, was won by Mrs. Greene. Other guests were Mesdames Gaston, Mayo, Abbott, Siner, Cavanaugh, Cornell, Wilson, Cress, King, Holcomb, Phillips, Carson, Hartwell, Colley, McMurdo, Applington, Misses King, Smith and Craighill. Tuesday evening Major and Mrs. Evans entertained the entire garrison at a greatly enjoyed hop, to celebrate their twenty-third wedding anniversary. The hop-room was attractively decorated with many handsome Moro "patates" and in a swallo "tienda." The punch bowl offered champagne punch during the dancing. The lights were shaded with Japanese lanterns and electric lights on tables and easy chairs around the room gave a cosy air. Colonel Gresham received with Major and Mrs. Evans. At eleven o'clock a delicious supper was served and dancing was resumed until the early morning hours.

Mrs. Babcock underwent a serious operation in the Fanny Allen Hospital Jan. 15 and is reported to be improving satisfactorily. Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs and two sons arrived in the post Wednesday from West Point. Mrs. Austin and two children, Miss Austin's sister, Miss Austin, arrived on Tuesday. Miss Marie Mucke is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Cornell. Mrs. Holbrook, accompanied by her niece, Miss Anna Rumbough, returned to the post Saturday. Friday evening Major and Mrs. Byram were hosts at a pretty hop, given to meet their niece, Miss Sally Craighill. In the receiving line were Colonel Gresham, Major and Mrs. Byram, Mrs. Stiles and Mrs. Carson. The decorations were the same as those used at Major and Mrs. Evans's dance. Champagne punch and a fruit punch were served during the dancing. A delicious two-course supper was served at eleven in the supper room at small tables. Dancing continued until after one.

Monday afternoon Mrs. Abbott entertained at an enjoyable bridge, to meet her sister, Miss Smith, of Washington, D.C. Delicious refreshments were served. The first prize, a silver-mounted lavender salts, was won by Mrs. Siner; second, a brass desk pencil holder, by Mrs. Cavanaugh; and the consolation, a calendar, by Mrs. Evans. Other guests were Mesdames Gaston, Mayo, Abbott, Siner, Cress, Greene, King, Huston, Phillips, Carson, Colley, Cummins, McMurdo, Applington, Hartwell, Misses Clough and King.

Captain Wallach gave a dinner Thursday for Major and Mrs. Evans, Major and Mrs. Byram, Lieut. and Mrs. Abbott, Miss Smith and Lieutenant Adair. Tuesday Capt. and Mrs. Cornell were hosts at dinner for Major and Mrs. Evans, Capt. and Mrs. Huston and Lieut. and Mrs. Hartwell. Capt. and Mrs. Cavanaugh gave a jolly bowling party Wednesday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Huston, Lieut. and Mrs. Hartwell, Miss McConahay, Miss Clough, Lieutenant Morton and Birchard. On Thursday Capt. and Mrs. Holcomb were hosts at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Huston, Lieut. and Mrs. Colley, Lieut. and Mrs. Hartwell, Lieut. and Mrs. Applington, Miss Clough and Lieutenant Brandt.

Lieutenant Mayo gave a stag dinner Friday to celebrate his birthday. Among his guests were Colonel Gresham, Major Holbrook, Captains Cornell, Huston, Babcock and Godson. An informal hop was held Friday evening, after which there were several parties. Capt. and Mrs. Carson had as guests Major and Mrs. Byram, Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs, Lieut. and Mrs. Hartwell, Miss Craighill, Miss Byram, Miss Perkins, Lieutenant Lewis, Lieutenant Deuel and Mr. Rooney. Capt. and Mrs. Holcomb entertained at a jolly hop supper Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Greene, Lieut. and Mrs. Applington, Capt. and Mrs. Huston, Miss Clough, Lieutenants Morton and Adair.

Mrs. Siner left Tuesday for Philadelphia, where she will be joined later by Dr. Siner, and they will go to Honolulu on the March transport. Mrs. Mumm, who spent the holidays with her daughter, Mrs. Holcomb and family, left Tuesday. Captain Fleming and daughter, Betty, arrived in the post Friday. Lieut. and Mrs. Hartwell left Saturday for San Francisco, and will sail Feb. 5 for Manila.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Jan. 18, 1913.

Mrs. Englebert G. Ovenshine was hostess Monday for the Sewing Club; Mrs. Edward S. Hayes will be the hostess next Monday. Lieut. and Mrs. Jere Baxter, Jr., left Tuesday for a few weeks' visit in Chicago with relatives. Capt. and Mrs. Will H. Point have arrived from Chicago and have taken Quarters 24 in the Infantry garrison.

Capt. and Mrs. William J. Lutz entertained Friday at dinner. Miss Lucas, guest of Capt. and Mrs. Reuben Smith, left Tuesday for her home in Evanston, Ill. Major and Mrs. James R. Lindsay entertained Wednesday informally at a Dutch supper for Capt. and Mrs. James Lynch, Lieut. and Mrs. Stanley L. James, Lieut. and Mrs. Edward S. Hayes, Miss Vogdes, Lieutenant Jacoba and Mrs. M. N. Borden. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles C. Bankhead entertained Friday at dinner. Capt. and Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser entertained Monday at dinner for Mrs. M. N. Borden, Lieut. and Mrs. Edward S. Hayes and Capt. James T. Watson. The officers and ladies of the garrison have organized a dancing club, to meet every Friday evening in the gymnasium. There are twenty couples in the club. Capt. and Mrs. Charles W. Weeks entertained Thursday at dinner. Lieut. Charles F. Leonard, recently from Fort Omaha, spent Monday with Capt. and Mrs. James Lynch, and now occupies Quarters 19, Infantry garrison.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles L. Mason entertained Tuesday informally at cards, followed by a chafing-dish supper for six. Mrs. Hubert A. Parker entertained Thursday informally at tea. Among those going Tuesday to the reception given by Col. and Mrs. Thomas J. Lewis, in honor of their son and his bride, Lieut. and Mrs. Converse R. Lewis, Little Rock, Ark., were Col. Edward Plummer, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Willis T. May, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Allen M. Smith, Major and Mrs. George Penrose, Major and Mrs. George B. Duncan, Major and Mrs. Robert Lindsey, Capt. and Mrs. James Lynch, Capt. and Mrs. William J. Lutz, Capt. and Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser, Lieut. and Mrs. James Regan, Miss Hauser, Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas J. Johnson, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Mason and Lieut. and Mrs. Omar H. Quade.

The ladies of the Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery garrison have organized a bowling club, which will bowl every Wednesday morning from ten to eleven in the post gymnasium. The officers' wives of the 9th Cavalry garrison will be at



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home Tuesdays beginning Jan. 21 and continuing through February. Major and Mrs. George B. Duncan, Cavalry garrison, entertained Jan. 10 at dinner, later taking their guests to the informal dance in the gymnasium. Lieut. and Mrs. James Regan entertained informally Friday evening at supper following the dance, for their guest, Miss Louise Houser, Washington, D.C.

FORT NIAGARA.

Fort Niagara, N.Y., Jan. 20, 1913.

Capt. C. B. Humphrey left the post on Jan. 14, to join Mrs. Humphrey at her relatives' home in Plainfield, N.J. After crossing the continent, they sail from San Francisco for China, where they will make an indefinite stay. Little May will remain in Plainfield with her grandfather during her parents' absence. Mrs. Henrietta Sands Anderson, who recently visited Capt. and Mrs. Humphrey, has taken an apartment at the Dupont in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Bert Eaton and Mrs. Frank Hopkins entertained about forty friends at a bridge party Jan. 11, at which a number of Army people were present. Madame Shockley returned from Nebraska Jan. 13, and reports that her son is doing splendidly. Miss Winifred Hall has organized a juvenile dancing school in Youngstown, and gives lessons in the guild hall every Saturday afternoon. Miss Shepherd, from Niagara Falls, plays the piano for the dancing. Those attending from here are Susan Brandt, Virginia Ray and Dorothy Jackson.

Capt. and Mrs. Bryant Wells, Miss Jane Wells, Bryant and Tom Wells arrived Jan. 15 and have moved into the quarters recently occupied by Major and Mrs. Syster. Capt. and Mrs. Wells were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Waldron at luncheon on Wednesday. Mrs. Felix Woolworth gave a bridge party at her home in Niagara Falls, Jan. 15, to which a number of the Army ladies were invited.

A special car was run to the Falls Saturday night for the convenience of the theatergoers. The play was "The Prince of Wales." Among the post people who went were Lieut. and Mrs. Fickel, Capt. and Mrs. Waldron are giving a dinner on Saturday evening to Major and Mrs. Shockley, Madame Shockley and Capt. and Mrs. Wells. Owing to the extremely warm weather (for January) the ice pond skating field is gone, not, however, before all the post people had had a whole week to enjoy the skating. We have many beautiful skaters among the officers as well as the soldiers.

The engagement of Sergeant Grimes to Miss Ethel Wagner, of Youngstown, has been announced, and the wedding will be celebrated in the near future.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Jan. 11, 1913.

Mrs. Joseph E. Cusack was complimented by Mrs. Darragh, of San Antonio, by a luncheon with handsome appointments. Auction bridge followed. Prizes were awarded to Mesdames Cusack, Monday, Campbell and Zitker. Major and Mrs. Murray spent a few days here from Fort Bliss, making preparations for their new station, West Point. Major and Mrs. George Martin are here from Fort McPherson on a visit to her mother, Mrs. Amos Graves. Mrs. R. B. Rolfe entertained the Five Hundred Club in her usual delightful way.

Lieut. and Mrs. John D. Burnett, of Fort McPherson, guests of Mrs. Burnett's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Gibbs, for the holidays, have returned to their station. Lieut. and Mrs. John N. Hodges are here for the holidays, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Tom Coleman, parents of Mrs. Hodges. Lieut. and Mrs. R. P. Lemly will return to Fort Snelling after a delightful visit to Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Danforth. Mrs. C. G. Starr entertained with Mrs. Rolfe for the Chafing-dish Club Saturday evening at the Country Club. Mrs. H. L. Roberts entertained Mrs. B. F. Yoakum, of New York, informally at cards. Miss Rozelle has returned from Dallas, after spending the holidays with her mother and friends. Lieut. and Mrs.

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Hodges were given a box party at the Grand Opera House by Miss Martin.

Mrs. Cusack was hostess of the Lower Post Card Club, Mrs. Starr presiding over the punch bowl. Mrs. Rolfe poured coffee, Mrs. Darragh served ices; others assisting were Mrs. Combs, Mrs. Gurney and Mrs. Thomas Cusack. Prizes were awarded Mrs. Starr and Mrs. Campbell. Many from town attended. Brig. Gen. Peter Vroom, U.S.A., retired, is here for the winter at the San Antonio Club.

The Scientific Society of San Antonio honored Colonel Clark, U.S.A., with a banquet at Travis Club, of which Colonel Clark has been an active member for many years. He retired from active service last fall and will leave soon for the East. Mrs. N. T. Wilson gave an afternoon reception to her daughter, Mrs. Stewart, who is here on a short visit. Capt. and Mrs. Stewart leave soon for their new station. The delightful dance given Thursday evening by the officers of Fort Sam Houston was attended by many from town. Among those who received New Year's was Mrs. Treat, who had Mrs. Starr to receive with her, and in the dining room was assisted by Mrs. Scott, of the 3d Cavalry, Mrs. Bristol and Mrs. Hammond. Two hundred guests called during the day. Mrs. Rolfe had assisting her New Year's Mrs. Wallace Craigie, Mrs. Cusack and Mrs. Scott; Mrs. John Preston had with her Mrs. Risby, Miss Aubrey, Miss James and Miss Scott; Mrs. C. G. Starr entertained in honor of Mrs. John Neal Hodges, with five hundred the feature of the afternoon. Punch and dainty refreshments were served. Mrs. Starr was vastly gowned in lavender and Mrs. Hodges in a creation of black and green chiffon.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Jan. 14, 1913.

The hospitalities which particularly marked the Christmas season were a very pretty red and white dinner party given by Lieut. and Mrs. Gillis, Dec. 20, to celebrate their first anniversary; a bridge party, Dec. 23, at which Mrs. Lewis was hostess for her mother, Mrs. Moseley, and where Mesdames Wright, A. T. Smith and Gillis carried off the prizes, and on Christmas Day an egg-nog party at the home of Capt. and Mrs. A. T. Smith, where the regiment gathered to wish each other a happy day. The little folks of the post had their fun at the Sunday school tree the afternoon of the 24th.

The New Year was ushered in with a masquerade at the club and many of the costumes were excellent, the tastes running from Spanish señoritas to plain American tramps. At noon on Jan. 1 Mrs. I. A. Smith and Mrs. Doyle had egg-nog for the officers, to see Lieut. I. A. Smith, who is home on leave and who has been quite ill with poison oak. From three to four the "ladies on the hill" were "at home" to the regiment, and from four to five Col. and Mrs. Bowen were hosts at a New Year's reception to everyone in the post. Mrs. Knabenshue assisted in receiving. Mrs. Wright was at the punch bowl and Mrs. Wickham presided at the tea table, assisted by the Misses Grant.

Mrs. Stillwell's mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, visiting her for over the holidays, have returned to their home in Syracuse. Miss Grace Kinnison and the little Misses Benteen have also left for another term at the Convent at Menlo Park. Capt. and Mrs. A. T. Smith spent their New Year's in San Francisco, returning shortly afterward. Mrs. Lewis entertained at another little tea Dec. 27 for Mrs. Moseley, before she left, and Mrs. Walker was at the tea table. Capt. Charles F. Humphrey, jr., has joined the regiment, accompanied by Mrs. Humphrey and little Miss Humphrey, and has taken the house formerly occupied by Lieut. and Mrs. Adams. Capt. S. O. Fuqua has also joined and has taken Lieut. I. A. Smith's house. Lieutenant Smith is moving into No. 30, heretofore occupied by Dr. and Mrs. Ford, who will take a house on the hill. Mrs. Hall returned shortly after Christmas and has her mother and brother, Mrs. and Mr. Jacks, visiting her. Miss Bowen returned Jan. 7 from a two weeks' visit in the mountains at a Christmas house party. Col. and Mrs. Miller and Miss Ruth Miller have just come back from a trip to San Francisco, to see their daughter, Mrs. Harrison, sail with the 25th Infantry for Honolulu.

On the afternoon of Jan. 9 Mrs. Baxter was hostess at a lovely card party for Mrs. Mason, who is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Graceen. Her guests were Mesdames Hill, Grant, Wright, Doyle, I. A. Smith, Fuller, Merriman, A. T. Smith, McFeely, Lewis and Winterburn, who is at Del Monte. The fortunate prize-winners were Mesdames Wright, Doyle, Fuller and Mrs. Mason, who received a very dainty guest prize. Mrs. Bowen presided at the tea table, after the playing had stopped. Mrs. Hill was given a pretty birthday luncheon at the club Jan. 3, and her guests, the "other mothers" of the garrison, included Mesdames Mason, Baxter, Grant, Doyle, Pickering and Nalle, who is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Taylor. Capt. and Mrs. Smedberg entertained at dinner Jan. 8 for Capt. and Mrs. A. T. Smith and Dr. and Mrs. Ford. Jan. 9 they gave a "bridge" dinner for Major and Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Merriman, Mrs. A. T. Smith, Captain Clinton and Lieutenant Short.

Capt. and Mrs. Wright entertained at a "young people's" dinner Jan. 11 for Lieut. and Mrs. Rivet, Chaplain and Mrs. Webb, Misses Mary Grant, Hall and Gladys Bowen and Lieutenants Hooper, Phelps and Boyd.

An informal dancing class for the officers and ladies of the garrison has been formed, with meetings every Monday and Thursday evening, and so far it has been a great success. With the hope in charge of a new committee composed of Lieutenants Taylor, Phelps and Vestal, and everyone learning to "trip the gay, fantastic toe," our hops of the future should be very jolly affairs.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, N.Y., Jan. 20, 1913.

The late editions of the Buffalo evening papers, Jan. 18, in large headlines, announced that the Lackawanna coal trestle, at the foot of Erie street, had been seized by Government troops; a company of Regulars from Fort Porter had suddenly taken possession of North Pier, on order of Secretary of War, Henry L. Stimson. Lieut. Walter Robb was in charge of the company, meeting Capt. Charles H. Paine and Colonel Warren, of the Engineer Corps, in company with District Attorney O'Brien, at the pier. The affair was so quietly arranged that the late evening papers gave the first intimation that the seizure had taken place. For the present a guard will be left at the pier, which was in charge of a lone watchman, who, after telephoning the Lackawanna officials, quietly departed.

Capt. Albert C. Dalton is again on the Fort Porter roster of officers. Mrs. Dalton will remain in New York with her family for a week or ten days longer. Mrs. Munroe McFarland was hostess for a bridge evening, in compliment of Major and Mrs. Sanford Wadhams, and both were most successful players, holding very high scores. A number of Mrs.

McFarland's old friends from Buffalo were present. On the same evening (Jan. 14) Lieutenant Robb entertained a small party of the younger set. Col. and Mrs. Truitt graciously turned the "Castle" over to him, so the evening was devoted to dancing. It is the dancing age—the ballrooms are filled with old and young, everybody dancing.

Major and Mrs. Wadhams, Captain Paine, Mrs. Paine, Lieut. and Mrs. Chaffin, Captain Dalton and Lieut. and Mrs. Castle are to play this evening at a bridge tournament, given by Mrs. Joseph T. Cook, of Delaware avenue. The handsomest and largest ball of the season was given last week by Mrs. Charles Daniels, in her spacious home on Delaware avenue. It was a ball long to be remembered by those who attended. The home, the flowers, the music, supper and costumes were never so lavish. Those who accepted Mrs. Daniels' invitation were Col. and Mrs. Truitt, Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Mitchell, Lieut. and Mrs. Chaffin, Captain Paine, Lieutenants Jacob and Robb, Gen. and Mrs. Auman and Lieutenant Carter, U.S.N., were among the guests.

Commo. Nathaniel J. T. Patch, who died at the "Trabee Hotel," where he has lived for several years, had devoted friends in the hotel. He was buried from the house of his brother, in the city, with military honors, the 1st Battalion of Fort Porter acting as escort. The troops were under command of Captain Paine that afternoon. Gen. William Auman, who also lives at the Trabee, was one of the pall-bearers. Co. H, 74th N.G.N.Y., are preparing for a beautiful dance on the evening of Jan. 24, which promises to be one of the leading functions of the gay season. A number will attend from Fort Porter and Fort Niagara.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Jan. 19, 1913.

Mrs. Brady gave a dinner complimentary to her husband's birthday, Jan. 11, inviting Chaplain and Mrs. Chenoweth, Lieut. and Mrs. Farnham, Mrs. Glen Denning, and Lieutenant Smith. Capt. and Mrs. Van Duyn, Major and Mrs. Switzer and Lieut. and Mrs. Kelley came in later and the entire party were entertained with a guessing contest, Lieutenant Kelley winning, with Mrs. Chenoweth a close second. Captain Brady's health was then drunk in champagne and the remainder of a very pleasant evening was spent in singing and dancing.

Major and Mrs. Dale were hosts at a Sunday supper Jan. 12 for Capt. and Mrs. Nuttman, Capt. and Mrs. Noyes. Mrs. Switzer had the Sewing and Literary Club on Jan. 13. A trip through the Yellowstone National Park was read and current events were in charge of Mrs. Brady, who had some very interesting articles. Those present were Mesdames Griffith, Noyes, Dale, Switzer, Nuttman, Kelley, Whiting and Miss Patterson, of Boston, house guest of Mrs. Whiting. Lieutenant Maish, who sails on the February transport for the Philippines, is enjoying a ten days' leave with his family. Mrs. Nesbitt was hostess for the Tuesday Auction Club, Jan. 14. Playing: Mesdames Glen Denning, Nesbitt, Dale, French, Switzer, Noyes, Nuttman and Chenoweth. Mrs. French won the prize, silk stockings. Miss Ruth White, of Omaha, was a week-end guest of Capt. and Mrs. Noyes. Lieut. and Mrs. Kelley entertained the Evening Bridge Club Jan. 15. Four tables were filled and Lieutenant Farnham made high score. After refreshments a business meeting was held and it was decided hereafter to play auction instead of bridge.

Mrs. Paulding, wife of our new Colonel, is expected in a short time. Colonel Paulding will not arrive until about the middle of February. Capt. and Mrs. Van Duyn gave an informal dinner on Jan. 16 for Capt. and Mrs. Nesbitt, Chaplain and Mrs. Chenoweth and Captain Howell. Lieutenant Weeks arrived on Thursday from Lyons, N.Y., where he and Mrs. Weeks have been spending a month's leave. Lieutenant Weeks has been military instructor at the West Virginia University for two years. The 4th is glad to have him and his genial wife back again.

Major and Mrs. French entertained with a prettily appointed dinner Jan. 16 for Capt. and Mrs. Noyes, Major and Mrs. Dale, Capt. and Mrs. Coleman, Capt. and Mrs. Nuttman, Capt. and Mrs. Brady. A special car was chartered for the hop at Fort Omaha Jan. 17, and the following from Fort Crook attended: Capt. and Mrs. Noyes, Major and Mrs. Dale, Major and Mrs. French, Capt. and Mrs. Nuttman, Capt. and Mrs. Brady, Lieut. and Mrs. Kelley, Captain Butler, Lieutenants Weeks, Hayes, Brown, Wilhelm, Muncester, Wilson, Smith, Scott and Selbie.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 15, 1913.

Col. and Mrs. Henry P. Kingsbury and Miss Kingsbury, who live at 1416 Hinman avenue, Evanston, had their family circle enlarged at Christmas by the stay of a two weeks' vacation of the young daughter of the family, Miss Elizabeth Kingsbury, from the Cathedral School of Washington, D.C., and Sleom Kingsbury, a son, from Cornell.

The Army, Navy and Marine officers who make the Union League Club their home during their tour of duty at the headquarters of Central Division have inaugurated a "ladies' night," when after the dinner parties are over, there is always some special entertainment provided for the members and their guests in the way of music, a concert, or some professional talk. A large number of retired Army officers make Chicago and the immediate small cities adjacent thereto their homes. Among the number is Col. John C. Dent who lives at 216 East Twenty-first street, Chicago; Brig. Gen. Martin D. Hardin and Mrs. Hardin, at Lake Forest; Col. and Mrs. Henry K. Brinkerhoff and Miss Brinkerhoff, at 317 Clinton avenue, Oak Park; Capt. Colon Angur, with his young brother, Murray B. Angur, live at 1506 Grove street, Evanston; Lieut. and Mrs. Franklin R. Kenney, at the Plaza Hotel, Chicago; Major Josiah H. Kellogg lives at 26 North Dearborn street; Major William M. Williams, Mrs. Williams, Elmer Williams and wife, and Seeley Williams and wife all make 618 North Fourth avenue, Maywood, Ill., their home.

SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 12, 1913.

Mrs. Sydney A. Cloman, wife of Major Cloman, U.S.A., was guest of honor at a handsome luncheon given at the St. Francis Hotel on Tuesday by Mrs. Prentiss Cobb Hale. Mr. and Mrs. Georges de la Tour also entertained in honor of Major and Mrs. Cloman, on Tuesday, with an attractive dinner at their home on Washington street. Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Wellington Gregg, Mr. and Mrs. George Cameron and M. George Robinnet, of Paris, were guests.

A theater party was given Wednesday evening by Capt. and Mrs. Martin L. Crimmins in honor of their house guest, Miss Mercedes Crimmins, of Texas, whose visit to the Presidio is occasioning a great deal of entertaining. The party went to the Court Theater to see "The Blue Bird," afterwards going to Tait's for supper. Mrs. Francis Shook, who spent the Christmas holidays here with her brother, Lieut. Philip Gordon, left on Thursday and will join her husband, Surgeon Shook, U.S.N., stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Mrs. Shook, formerly of this city, has been much entertained during her stay.

The marriage of Miss Barbara Small and Lieut. Junnius Pierce will take place early next month. The exact date has not been set, but Miss Small has decided on a home wedding, and the ceremony will be performed quietly at the home of her father, H. G. Small, on Broadway. Only relatives and intimate friends will be present. The young couple became engaged last summer and have been much entertained by friends in town and at Fort McDowell, where Lieutenant Pierce is on duty. Miss Small is a sister of Mrs. A. G. Fisher, wife of Lieutenant Fisher, U.S.A. Mrs. F. D. Peters chaperoned a gay young party of the friends of her daughter,

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Miss Anna Peters, at a dinner dance on board the U.S.S. Colorado on Tuesday, given by the wardroom officers. The guests included Misses Anna Peters, Katharine Pennell, Gladys Pennell, Katharine Strickler, Dorothy Doe, Helen Nicol, Katharine McAdam and Katharine Meigs. On Wednesday Mrs. Peters chaperoned a party to Vallejo for the dinner dance aboard the U.S.S. California. They were Misses Anna Peters, Katharine Strickler, Edith Rucker and Janet Painter.

Mrs. Jesse B. Oldendorf and Mrs. Charles L. Best sailed on Saturday on the S.S. Harvard for San Diego to join their husbands, Lieutenant Best and Ensign Oldendorf, of the Torpedo Fleet. The wedding of Miss McKee, of Vallejo, and P.A. Surg. Myron C. Baker, of the U.S.S. Colorado, will take place at the home of the bride, early next week. Dr. Baker, whose ship sailed on Wednesday for San Diego has thirty days' leave.

Col. S. W. Miller, Infantry, stationed at the Presidio of Monterey, was a visitor at headquarters on Friday. He is on leave. Capt. William Patton, 5th Inf., entered the Letterman General Hospital on Friday for treatment. Lieut. R. H. Ward, 14th Inf., on leave, also Lieut. E. J. Dawley, who is en route to Manila, registered at headquarters on Friday.

Mrs. Martin K. Metcalf left on Thursday for San Diego, where she will join her husband, Lieutenant Metcalf, of the Torpedo Fleet.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 13, 1913.

The submarines F-1, F-2, and F-3, with the tender Alert, arrived this morning from San Francisco. They were due here Sept. 25, but were delayed by accidents to two of them in northern waters.

Capt. John L. Sehon, U.S.A., retired, has announced that he will be a candidate for re-election as member of the Common Council before the primary election to be held March 25. Brig. Gen. John McClellan, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. McClellan have returned from an extended European trip and will make their home for the present at Hotel del Coronado. Dr. J. C. Hearne has returned from Annapolis, Md., where he was called by the serious illness of his daughter, the wife of Lieut. Frank McCommon, U.S.N.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank Lecocq, of Fort Rosecrans, were guests at a dinner given at Hotel del Coronado last week by members of the Canadian Polo Club to members of the Coronado and Pasadena Clubs and their ladies. The tables were arranged to represent a polo mallet. Capt. John M. Page, U.S.A., is registered at the U. S. Grant Hotel.

The cruiser South Dakota has returned to San Diego waters, and is at present running over the courses and preparing for the elementary target practice which is to begin about the 20th inst. The cruiser Colorado is also back here after a northern cruise. The Denver, which has been in port for several weeks, is expected to leave for Corinto about Feb. 2.

According to unofficial reports, a flight made Jan. 12 from North Island and over the bay in a Curtiss machine by Aviator Bernard Le Vey with Lieutenant Brereton in a 60-horsepower Curtiss biplane, was to test out a new wireless apparatus which the Army may adopt. It is known that Aviator Le Vey and Brereton made a flight early Sunday morning and, flying over the bay at a height of about 300 feet, circled the cruisers Colorado and South Dakota. It is said that the tests of the wireless apparatus, which is so small that it is fastened between the legs of the passenger, were successful and that both cruisers received a message, which was in government code. This was the first time this wireless apparatus had been tested, and it is believed that following this unofficial test it will be given a public test in New York harbor in June, when the Atlantic Fleet gathers.

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 15, 1913.

The destroyers Paul Jones, Preble, Stewart, Truxtun and Whipple, Lieut. E. H. Dodd commanding, and the collier Justin, Captain Meriwether, have arrived in port. Three hundred seamen from the cruiser Colorado have been having small-arms target practice on the range of the Naval Militia on Point Loma.

Mrs. John Stafford, wife of Major Stafford, U.S.A., retired, was hostess Monday at a charming bridge party of seven tables. Miss Harriet Southerland and Lieut. Hermann T. Vulte, U.S.M.C., were among guests at a theater party at the Spreckles Theater Monday evening, when Miss Gertrude Nelson, a prominent society woman of Minneapolis and New York, was hostess. After the performance the party returned to Hotel del Coronado, where an elaborate supper was served in the grill room. Lieutenant Vulte and Miss Southerland were also members of a party occupying a box at the polo games Sunday afternoon. Miss Southerland was hostess for four at tea following the game.

Miss Bernardine Williams, daughter of Mrs. J. C. Henderson, was married Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1913, at the home of her mother, in Los Angeles, to Harold Weddington, of the U.S.S. Colorado, Rev. Baker P. Lee, of Christ Episcopal Church, officiating. The bride's only attendant was her sister, Mrs. Robert M. Hiddleston. The young couple have gone north on their honeymoon, but will return to San Diego to remain during the stay of the cruiser.

The revenue cutter Bear, Capt. John G. Ballinger, arrived today from the north. Lieut. Harold Geiger, U.S.A., of the Army Aviation Corps, made a notable flight from the Curtiss aviary field on North Island yesterday, going up about six o'clock in the morning and remaining in the air for an hour, reaching at one time the height of 4,000 feet. He made a perfect flight in every way.

You can Save \$20 to \$25 by Buying Your SOCIAL FULL DRESS at B'way and 9th St., N. Y.

During the past year we have made several hundred suits for Army and Navy officers. These suits have cost from \$43 to \$55, according to rank.

The suit costs the same in every instance, \$38. The cost of gold braid varies according to rank.

Suits are made only to measure and of finest quality drapes. They are silk lined and fitted, tailored and finished in our own establishment, the largest in the world, and guaranteed satisfactory in every particular.

You are invited to send for samples and particulars. Please state rank when writing.

Arnheim

Broadway and 9th Street

OUR TROOPS IN CHINA.

Tientsin, China, Dec. 27, 1912.

Captains McCaskey and Love, 15th Inf., and Dental Surg. Samuel J. Leslie went to Peking Dec. 17 to attend an American college dinner at the Wagon-Lits Hotel. The 15th Infantry band accompanied the officers and furnished the music for the affair. A gymkhana was held at the Tientsin Race Course on Dec. 14, when Lieutenants Lee and Cowles, 15th Inf., rode in the races.

Lieut. Roger H. Williams, 13th Inf., on leave from the Islands, is stopping in Tientsin. Capt. L. C. Brown, Q.M.C., depot Q.M., went to Leichwang, China, Dec. 16, on duty inspecting the troop barracks at that place. Hon. William J. Calhoun, American Minister to China, Mrs. Calhoun and Captain Summerlin have returned to Peking from a tour of the South.

A detachment of enlisted men from the various organizations of the 15th Infantry left Tientsin on Dec. 15 for Nagasaki to connect with the transport due at that port about Dec. 21. They will proceed to Fort McDowell, Cal., to await discharge. Every month the regiment loses some of its old men, as they will not re-enlist on foreign service. Had the double time not been taken away it is certain that almost every man would re-enlist to remain with this excellent regiment.

Through a transfer of officers, effective Feb. 1, 1913, the 15th Infantry loses Capt. Leon L. Roach, Lieut. Guy E. Bucker, Ernest B. Smalley, Alvin G. Gutensohn and Charles W. Elliott, who go to the 6th, 5th, 1st, 27th and 28th Infantry, respectively. The regiment gains Capt. Monroe C. Kerth, Lieut. Deshler Whitling, Gouverneur V. Packer, William C. Langwill and G. T. Everett, who are transferred from the regiments in the order as shown above. Captain Roach joined the 15th Infantry in May, 1908; Lieutenant Bucker in July, 1905; Lieutenant Smalley in June, 1910; Lieutenant Gutensohn in March, 1912, and Lieutenant Elliott in June, 1912. Capt. Peter W. Davidson, recently assigned to the 15th Infantry, has been assigned to Co. K, but at present is on duty with the 2d Battalion at Camp Eldridge, Laguna.

We have had some real cold weather recently, which has caused many to wish for the Islands. To many the cold is a novelty, as the regiment has a large number of transferred men who have had long and continuous service in the Philippines. It is very frequent that one hears the remark, "This is the first snow I have seen since '98." Capt. U. G. Worriow, until recently major, Philippine Scouts, has been assigned to the 15th Infantry. Lieut. Owen S. Albright, until recently a.d.c. to General Funston, has been assigned to the regiment and is due to arrive for duty with the China Expedition when the Warren comes from Manila in January. Lieut. G. S. Sandford, 15th Inf., has been sick in quarters since Dec. 25. Capt. August C. Nissen, Q.M.C. (paymaster), has been relieved from duty with the China Expedition and will leave for Manila in January. Capt. L. C. Brown, Q.M.C., depot Q.M., will now pay the command.

Christmas was a beautiful day and was enjoyed by the entire command. The companies sat down to excellent dinners, served in the usual holiday style and presided over by the company commanders. On Christmas Eve the ladies of the China Expedition gave a Christmas tree and entertainment for the children, in the recreation hall in the godown at No. 2 Compound. Chaplain Clemens managed the affair, which was highly appreciated by the children and grown-ups. Many dinner parties were given by the officers and ladies and our first Christmas in China was enjoyed by all.

CAMP McGRATH.

Camp McGrath, Batangas, P.I., Dec. 10, 1912.

General Funston, on his annual visit to the post last week, was the guest of Col. and Mrs. McCoy, by whom a reception was given in his honor. Capt. and Mrs. Doerr spent a three days' leave in Manila. Capt. and Mrs. Shuman and Capt. and Mrs. Nelson left Camp McGrath last week for Camp Stotsenburg, their new station. They will be missed very much.

Capt. and Mrs. Sturtevant arrived on the last transport. Captain Sturtevant takes command of Co. A. Captain Parrot, also a new arrival, will assume command of Co. L. Captain Shuman's old company. Lieutenant Maghee returned to the post last week, having been absent on leave for three months. He accompanied Mrs. Maghee and their two little children to the States, the children just recovering from a serious illness. Lieut. and Mrs. Patterson returned from Baguio to-day, after six weeks' sojourn at that resort. Their son, Harold, is a student in the Baguio school. Dr. and Mrs. Roberts gave a charming dinner Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Kern, Lieutenant Burt and Captain Parrot. Mrs. Faris, who has been very ill at the division hospital, is reported convalescing, and hopes to be able to return home in a few weeks.

All the companies have completed their three-day practice

marches, the last one to take it, Co. I, returning to the post Monday night. The regimental band has arrived from regimental headquarters and is to see at least a month's service here.

CAMP KEITHLEY.

Camp Keithley, Mind., P.I., Dec. 4, 1912.

The post was quite gay last week, so many visitors coming from the Merritt to go over the trail to Malabang. In the party were General Pershing, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Moore, Col. and Mrs. Dickins, Marine Corps, Colonel Hersey and Captain Wallace, from Zamboanga, and Lieutenant Spore, aid to Rear Admiral Moore. General Pershing, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Moore were guests of Col. and Mrs. Tillson, while Col. and Mrs. Dickins were entertained by Capt. and Mrs. Dolph. Col. and Mrs. Tillson entertained the garrison at an informal reception to meet all the guests who were on the post, and the band played a complimentary concert. Capt. and Mrs. Dolph entertained at dinner for Col. and Mrs. Dickins, Captain Wallace and Lieutenant Spore. Col. and Mrs. Tillson entertained at dinner for General Pershing on Friday and Saturday. The other guests invited included Rear Admiral and Mrs. Dickins, Major Hanson and Lieutenant Davis. Major Gilhouser, of the Constabulary, entertained at a delightful party on Thanksgiving Eve. Many from the post attended and report a fine time despite the heavy storm. Mrs. Hyatt, of Fort William McKinley, has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Minnigerode for the week. Capt. and Mrs. Dougherty and three children arrived on the Merritt, and have taken one of the new sets of quarters at Marabul. Capt. and Mrs. Dolph were hosts at an old-fashioned Thanksgiving dinner. The table was decorated in the season's style with fruits and nuts. The guests invited were Capt. and Mrs. Dougherty, Capt. and Mrs. Brown and Lieut. and Mrs. Barzynski. Another enjoyable Thanksgiving dinner was the one given by Major Hanson and the Bachelors' Mess. Their guests were Col. and Mrs. Tillson, Lieut. and Mrs. Davis.

The enlisted men, under direction of Private Desmond, Co. F, gave a very good minstrel show Friday and Saturday night of last week. All the members of the cast deserve great credit, as the singing was fine and the jokes were all enjoyed. The costumes worn by the players were very good, and to Private Desmond should be given much credit. The 8th Infantry orchestra furnished the music in their usual first-class style.

Dr. and Mrs. Beery, Mrs. Knudsen and Mrs. Davis returned on Wednesday from their Southern Island trip and report a grand time. At each port the visitors were entertained at dinners or lunches, auto rides and dances by their friends of the 8th.

Dr. and Mrs. Heath, Dr. and Mrs. King, Dr. and Mrs. Darby are visitors in the post for a few days, while the doctors are taking their physical examinations. Dr. and Mrs. Beery entertained at a pretty dinner on Monday for Lieut. and Mrs. Davis and Dr. and Mrs. King. Lieut. and Mrs. Reynolds are visitors in the post for a few days, from Camp Vickers.

Lieutenants Van Wormer and Butcher, with a detachment of Co. F, have been ordered to Munggan during the work of construction of the Keithley-Overtown trail. Lieut. and Mrs. Van Wormer have moved to Munggan. Tuesday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Davis entertained with a turkey dinner, with all its trimmings. The guests were Col. and Mrs. Tillson, Dr. and Mrs. King, Major Hanson, Lieutenants Scowden, Aiken and Dillman. Dr. and Mrs. Beery entertained at dinner on Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Shaw, Major and Mrs. Vose and Lieut. and Mrs. Reynolds.

The field officers begin their annual ride on Friday. Major Baker, of Overtown, Majors Winn and Hirsch, from Parang, will arrive to-morrow. The other officers taking the ride at this post are Colonel Tillson, Major Vose and Major Hanson.

During the typhoon which raged here for two days last week Co. E barracks and the guard house at Keithley were unroofed. The old Moro market blew down. Many trees were uprooted, but otherwise no damage was done in the post. At Pantaur the Scout barracks blew down, and there was a landslide on the Overtown trail, near here, which delayed the wagon train. Everything is again repaired and the sun shining.

Dr. and Mrs. Scott are rejoicing over the arrival of a son, born on Dec. 2.

THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Eastern Division.

Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y., Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry. Department of the East.—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss. Department of the Gulf.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans. The Panama Canal Zone.

Central Division.

Hqrs., Chicago, Ill., Major Gen. William H. Carter. Department of the Lakes.—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt. Department of the Missouri.—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith. Department of Texas.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Brig. Gen. Edgar Z. Steever.

Western Division.

Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal., Major Gen. Arthur Murray. Department of California.—Hqrs., Fort Miley, San Francisco, Cal. Brig. Gen. Walter S. Schuyler. Department of the Columbia.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. Marion P. Maudslayi. Department of Hawaii.—Hqrs., Honolulu, H.T. Brig. Gen. Montgomery M. Macomb.

Philippines Division.

Hqrs., Manila, P.I., Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell. Department of Luzon.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston. Department of Mindanao.—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; K and L, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—E, G, H and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; I, Ft. De Russy, H.T.

SIGNAL CORPS COMPANIES.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.—A, B and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; D, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, El Paso, Texas; E and M, Presidio, S.P., Cal.; F and L, in Philippines—address Manila—arrived Nov. 2, 1905; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; A, D, E, I and L, are field companies.

FIELD HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE COMPANIES.

Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Co. No. 1, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Field Hospital No. 2 and Ambulance Co. No. 2, Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Field Hospital No. 3, Ambulance Co. No. 3, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; Field Hospital No. 4 and Ambulance Co. No. 4, Ft. William McKinley, P.I.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., band and Troops A, B, C and D, Presidio of S.F.; Troops E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; Troop I, K, L and M, Boise Bks., Idaho. 2d Cav.—Entire regiment at Fort Bliss, Texas. 3d Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas. 4th Cav.—Entire regiment sailed from San Francisco Jan. 6, 1913, for Honolulu to relieve 5th Cavalry. 5th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Honolulu. Will sail for U.S. about Feb. 16, 1913, when relieved by 4th Cavalry. Two troops will take station at Ft. Apache, Ariz., and the rest at Ft. Huachuca, Ariz. 6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa. 7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived March 4, 1911.

The Pre-eminent Cuvées of Champagne



Their fine quality will at once commend them to the most critical.

GEO. A. KESSLER & CO.
SOLE IMPORTERS
NEW YORK & SAN FRANCISCO

8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910.
9th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at Douglas, Ariz.
10th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

11th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.
12th Cav.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade, S.D.

13th Cav.—Hqrs., band and Troop E, Columbus, N.M.; Troop A, Anapra, N.M.; Troop B, Ysleta, Texas; Troop C, Fabens, Texas; Troop D, Clint, Texas; Troop F (Culbertson's Ranch), Hachita, N.M.; Troop G (Alamo Hueco), Hachita, N.M.; Troop H, (Lain's Ranch), Hachita, N.M.; Troop I, Fort Riley, Kas.; Troop K, Noria, N.M.; Troop L, Ft. Bliss, Texas; Troop M, Deming, N.M.; Machine-gun Platoon, Hachita, N.M.

14th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, D, E, F, G and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Clark, Texas; I, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Texas; C and H, Marfa, Texas.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, Ft. Myer, Va.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L, M and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., Batteries D, E and F, Schofield Bks., H.T.; A, B and C, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. A and B arrived April 2, 1910, and C Oct. 31, 1910.

2d Field Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., D, E and F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; A, B and C, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. A and B, arrived April 1, 1911, and C, July 2, 1910.

3d Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and Batteries A and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; B, Ft. Bliss, El Paso, Texas; D, E and F, Ft. Meade, S.D.

4th Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

5th Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and Batteries A, B, C, E and F, Ft. Sill, Okla.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

6th Field Art. (Horse).—Entire regiment at Ft. Riley, Kas.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Company and Station.	Company and Station.
1st. Ft. McKinley, Me.	63d. Ft. Worden, Wash.
2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.	64th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	65th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
4th. Ft. Mott, N.J.	66th. Ft. Barry, Cal.
5th. Ft. Williams, Me.	67th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	68th. Sailed from S.F. for Honolulu Jan. 6, 1913.
7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.	69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
8th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	70th. In Philippines. Address Manila, P.I.
9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.	71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.
10th. Sailed from S.F. for Honolulu Jan. 6, 1913.	72d. Ft. Screven, Ga.
11th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.	73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.
12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.	74th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
13th. Ft. Miley, Cal.	75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. Will sail for Honolulu Jan. 6, 1913.
14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.	76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
17th. Ft. Washington, Md.	79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
18th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.	80th. Key West Bks., Fla.
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	81st. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
21st. Ft. Howard, Md.	83d. Ft. Strong, Mass.
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
23d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.	85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	86th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1911.
25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.	87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.	88th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
27th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.	89th. Ft. Williams, Me.
28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.	90th. In Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.
29th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.	91st. Jackson Bks., Fla.
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.	92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.	94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.	95th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1911.
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.	96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
36th. Ft. Mott, N.J.	98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
38th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.	100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
39th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.	101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.	102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.	103d. Ft. Howard, Md.
42d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1911.	104th. Ft. Washington, Md.
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.	105th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.
44th. Ft. Washington, Md.	106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
45th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.	107th. Ft. Williams, Me.
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.	108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.	109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	110th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
49th. Ft. Williams, Me.	111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
50th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	112th. Ft. Du Pont, N.J.
51st. Ft. McKinley, Me.	113th. Ft. Hancock, Del.
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.	114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
54th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
55th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.	117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
56th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
57th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.	119th. Ft. Washington, Md.
58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
59th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.	121st. Ft. Screven, Ga.
60th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.	122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.	123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.	124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
	125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
	126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

White Hands or Red Hands, Which?

Red, rough hands on retiring usually become soft white hands on rising through the simple and economical one night treatment afforded by Cuticura soap and Cuticura ointment. Bathe and soak the hands on retiring, in a hot lather of Cuticura soap. Dry and anoint freely with Cuticura ointment, and in severe cases spread the ointment on thin pieces of old linen or cotton. Wear during the night old, loose gloves, or a light bandage to protect the clothing. Most effective for chapped, itching and bleeding hands.

127th.*Ft. Crockett, Texas. 147th.*Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
128th.*Ft. Crockett, Texas. 148th.*Ft. Baker, Cal.
129th.*Ft. Adams, R.I. 149th.*Ft. Casey, Cal.
130th.*Ft. Adams, R.I. 150th.*Ft. Ward, Wash.
131st.*Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 151st.*Ft. Andrews, Mass.
132d.*Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 152d.*Ft. Banks, Mass.
133d.*Ft. Terry, N.Y. 153d.*Ft. Andrews, Mass.
134th.*Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 154th.*Ft. McKinley, Me.
135th.*Ft. Totten, N.Y. 155th.*Ft. Williams, Me.
136th.*Ft. Hancock, N.J. 156th.*Ft. Constitution, N.H.
137th.*Ft. Hancock, N.J. 157th.*Ft. Terry, N.Y.
138th.*Philippines. Address 158th.*Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 15th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.
4, 1910. 160th.*Ft. Stevens, Ore.
139th.*Ft. Du Pont, Del. 161st.*Ft. Barry, Cal.
140th.*Ft. Howard, Md. 162d.*Ft. Dade, Fla.
141st.*Ft. Strong, Mass. 163d.*Ft. Pickens, Fla.
142d.*Philippines. Address 164th.*Jackson Bks., La.
Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 15th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
Sept. 2, 1911. 166th.*Ft. Monroe, Va.
143d.*Ft. Washington, Md. 167th.*Ft. Totten, N.Y.
144th.*Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 168th.*Ft. Monroe, Va.
145th.*Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 169th.*Ft. Monroe, Va.
146th.*Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 170th.*Ft. Morgan, Ala.
*Mine companies.

INFANTRY.
1st Inf.—At Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T., arrived May 18, 1912.
2d Inf.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Schofield Bks., H.T.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Shafter, H.T. Arrived March 30, 1911.
3d Inf.—Hqs., and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Crook, Neb.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.
4th Inf.—Hqs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Crook, Neb.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.
5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.
6th Inf.—Entire regiment at Presidio of San Francisco.
7th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
8th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Arrived Manila March 6, 1912.
9th Inf.—Hqs., Machine-gun Platoon and Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sill, Okla.
10th Inf.—Entire regiment, Canal Zone, Panama. Arrived Oct. 4, 1911.
11th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.
12th Inf.—Entire regiment, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
13th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 31, 1911.
14th Inf.—Hqs., and Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; Cos. A, B, C and D and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. George Wright, Wash.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.
15th Inf.—Hqs., 1st and 2d Battalion and Machine-gun Platoon, Tientsin, China, address there; 2d Battalion, Philippine Islands, address Manila, P.I. Regiment arrived in Philippines Division Dec. 3, 1911.
16th Inf.—Entire regiment, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
17th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. McPherson, Ga.
18th Inf.—Hqs., and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. McKenzie, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C and D and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Bliss, El Paso, Texas.
19th Inf.—Hqs., band, Machine-gun Platoon and Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade, S.D.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
20th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.
21st Inf.—Vancouver Bks., Washington.
22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Bliss, El Paso, Texas.
23d Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
24th Inf. (colored).—In Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Arrived Jan. 1, 1912.
25th Inf. (colored).—Entire regiment sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu, H.T., Jan. 6, 1913.
26th Inf.—Hqs., 1st and 2d Battalion and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; 2d Battalion, Ft. Brady, Mich.
27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Sheridan, Ill.
28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Snelling, Minn.
29th Inf.—Hqs., and Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.C.; E, F, G and H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.
30th Inf.—Hqs., band, Cos. I, K, L and M and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Cos. A and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Cos. B and C, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; Cos. G and H, Ft. Liscomb, Alaska; Cos. E and F, Ft. Davis, Alaska.
Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqs., and A, B, C, D, E and H and Machine-gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; F and G, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.
Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 52, Manila, P.I.
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.
Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Jan. 21. Later changes appear in another column.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, Commander-in-Chief.
WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33 guns. (Fleet flagship and flagship of Rear Admiral Badger.) Capt. Frederick L. Chapin. At Colon. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Cameron McR., Winslow, Commander.
UTAH, battleship—first line, 26 guns. (Temporary flagship of First Division.) Capt. William S. Benson. At Colon. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26 guns. Capt. William J. Maxwell. At Colon. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33 guns. Capt. Roy C. Smith. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 10 guns. Capt. Hugh Rodman. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 10 guns. Capt. Henry B. Wilson. At Colon. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander.
VERMONT, battleship—first line, 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fletcher.) Capt. Harry McL. P. Huse. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Roger Welles. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
MICHIGAN, battleship—first line, 8 guns. Capt. Edward E. Capehart. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—first line, 24 guns. Capt. James H. Oliver. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—first line, 8 guns. Capt. Thomas Snowden. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, Commander.
VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Usher.) Capt. John D. McDonald. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Marbury Johnston. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Spencer S. Wood. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Frank K. Hill. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Clarence S. Williams. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, Commander.
MINNESOTA, battleship—first line, 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Beatty.) Capt. Edward Simpson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. John J. Knapp. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
IDAHO, battleship—first line, 20 guns. Capt. William L. Howard. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
KANSAS, battleship—first line, 24 guns. Capt. John A. Hooge-
werf. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
OHIO, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Capt. Joseph Strauss. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Capt. Edward W. Eberle, Commander.
DIXIE (tender to Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John K. Robinson. At Colon. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Group.

Send mail for boats of this group to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
FLUSSER (destroyer). In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Louis C. Scheibla. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
PRESTON (destroyer). Ensign David H. Stuart. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
REID (destroyer). Ensign David F. Ducey. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
SMITH (destroyer). Ensign William C. Wickham. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Second Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this group in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ROE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward. At Colon.
DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. William D. Puleston. At Colon.
MCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Hugo W. Osterhaus. At Colon.
PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Stafford H. R. Doyle. At Colon.
TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Fremont. At Colon.

Third Group.

Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield, Commander.
HENLEY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield. At Colon. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MAYRANT (destroyer). In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. John P. Jackson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
STERRETT (destroyer). Lieut. Charles T. Hutchins. At Colon. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles E. Train. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. William Ancrom. At Colon. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fourth Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this group in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MONAGHAN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. William H. Allen. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Julius F. Hellweg. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frank D. Berrien. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Fifth Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. De Lany, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this group in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
JENKINS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. De Lany. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
BEALE (destroyer). Lieut. Edward C. S. Parker. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
FANNING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronan. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Submarine Flotilla.

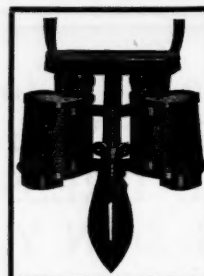
Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz, Commander.

First Group.

Lieut. Lewis D. Causey, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this group, except Castine, to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
CASTINE (tender). Lieut. Alfred H. Miles. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SEVERN (tender). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
C-2 (submarine). Ensign Elwin F. Cutts. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
C-3 (submarine). Lieut. Richard S. Edwards. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
C-4 (submarine). Ensign Holbrook Gibson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
C-5 (submarine). Lieut. Lewis D. Causey. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Second Group.

Lieut. Claudius R. Hyatt, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this group in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Clarence N. Hinkamp. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.



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D-1 (submarine). Ensign Lee P. Warren. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
D-2 (submarine). Ensign Robert A. Burg. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
D-3 (submarine). Ensign Worrall R. Carter. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Claudius R. Hyatt. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
E-2 (submarine). Ensign Dallas C. Laizure. At Groton, Conn. Address there.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Edward H. Watson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Francis Martin. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Christian Crone. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ONTARIO (tug). Chief Btsn. Stephen McCarthy. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Louis R. de Steigner. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATAPSCO (tug). Btsn. John D. Pennington. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATUXENT (tug). Chief Btsn. John P. Judge. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SAN FRANCISCO (mine layer). Comdr. William K. Harrison. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SOLACE (hospital ship). Surg. Luther L. Von Wedekind. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SONOMA (tug). Chief Btsn. William Derrington. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
YANCKTON (tender). Lieut. Comdr. Samuel W. Bryant. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Capt. Albert W. Grant, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of this Fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Preston. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
ILLINOIS, battleship, 18 guns. Comdr. Lloyd H. Chandler. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
INDIANA, battleship—second line, 12 guns. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
IOWA, battleship—second line, 22 guns. Comdr. Robert K. Crank. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26 guns. Comdr. Edwin T. Pollock. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26 guns. Comdr. Claude B. Price. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
MAINE, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Comdr. Casey B. Morgan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Maine is the receiving ship at Philadelphia.
MASSACHUSETTS, battleship—second line, 12 guns. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
MISSISSIPPI, battleship—first line, 20 guns. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
MUSKOGEE, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Comdr. Casey B. Morgan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 20 guns. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 8 guns. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 8 guns. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
SALEM, cruiser—third class, 8 guns. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, Commander-in-Chief.
Send mail for ships of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Knight.) Capt. Harry A. Field. At Smyrna, Asia Minor.
MONTANA, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Capt. William B. Fletcher. Sailed Jan. 17 from Port Said, Egypt, for Beirut, Asia Minor.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland, Commander-in-Chief.
Address mail for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Southerland.) Capt. William L. Gilmer. At San Diego, Cal.
CALIFORNIA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Capt. Alexander S. Halstead. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Capt. John M. Ellicott. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Capt. Charles P. Plunkett. At San Diego, Cal.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Richard S. Douglas. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Torpedo Flotilla as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. George W. Kenyon. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Group.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At Santa Barbara, Cal.
PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Henry C. Gearing. At Santa Barbara, Cal.
PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles F. Pousland. At Santa Barbara, Cal.
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Henry G. Shoner. At Santa Barbara, Cal.
TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas A. Symington. At Santa Barbara, Cal.

First Submarine Group.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At San Diego, Cal.
F-1. Lieut. James B. Howell. At San Diego, Cal.
F-2. Ensign Francis T. Chew. At San Diego, Cal.
F-3. Ensign Kenneth Heron. At San Diego, Cal.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Alfred Reynolds, Commander-in-Chief.
Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear

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Admiral Reynolds.) Comdr. Charles J. Lang. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
CHARLESTON, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
OREGON, battleship—second line, 12 guns. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
BALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11 guns. Lieut. Henry A. Orr. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
ST. LOUIS, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Lieut. Walter E. Whitehead. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
WEST VIRGINIA (armored cruiser), 18 guns. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
DAVIS (torpedo boat). At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
FOX (torpedo boat). Lieut. Harvey W. McCormack. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
FORTUNE (tender). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
A-3 (submarine). Ensign Joseph S. Hulings. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
A-5 (submarine). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, Commander-in-Chief.
 Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Nicholson.) Comdr. Henry A. Wiley. At Shanghai, China.
ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Mark L. Bristol. At Olongapo, P.I.
CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11 guns. Comdr. Jehu V. Chase. At Cavite, P.I.

Second Division.

ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Sinclair Gannon. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George R. Marvell. At Shanghai, China.
QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John J. Hannigan. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Gratian C. Dickman. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ernest Durr. Cruising on the Yangtze River.

Third Division.

CALLAO, gunboat, 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Walter L. Heiberg. At Canton, China.
MONTEREY, monitor, 4 guns. Comdr. Jehu V. Chase. At Manila, P.I.
PISCATAQUA (tug). Lieut. Stephen W. Wallace. At Canton, China.
WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8 guns. Comdr. John F. Hubbard. At Hong Kong, China.

Fourth Division.

MONADNOCK, monitor, 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Carleton R. Kear. At Manila, P.I.
PAMPANGA, gunboat. Ensign Paul J. Peyton. Cruising in the waters of the Philippine Islands.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Cyrus W. Cole, Commander.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Group.

Lieut. Burton H. Green, Commander.
POMPEY (tender). Lieut. William O. Wallace. At Olongapo, P.I.
DECATUR (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. Burton H. Green. At Olongapo, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Charles J. Moore. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.
BARRY (destroyer). Ensign William C. Owen. At Olongapo, P.I.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. Richard Hill. At Olongapo, P.I.
DALE (destroyer). Ensign Fred T. Berry. At Olongapo, P.I.

First Submarine Group.

Ensign Charles M. Yates, Commander.

MOHICAN (tender). Lieut. Robert V. Lowe. At Manila, P.I.
A-7 (submarine). (Flagboat). Ensign Charles M. Yates. At Manila, P.I.
A-2 (submarine). Ensign Gerard Bradford. At Manila, P.I.
A-4 (submarine). Ensign William H. Pashley. At Manila, P.I.
A-6 (submarine). Ensign John L. Riheldaffer. At Manila, P.I.

Auxiliaries.

ABARENDIA, fuel ship, merchant complement. Whitney I. Eisler, master. Sailed Jan. 23 from Cavite, P.I., for Hong Kong, China.
ALEXANDER, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At Manila, P.I.
SANSHAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Pridoux, master. At Olongapo, P.I.
RAINBOW, transport, 14 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Daniel W. Wurtzbaugh. At Olongapo, P.I.
WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Bsn. Peter E. Radcliffe. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. James R. Driggs, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
AMPHITRITE, monitor. Chief Bsn. Patrick Shanahan. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commis-

sion in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.

ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 4 guns. Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BALTIMORE, cruiser—second class, 12 guns. Comdr. William W. Phelps. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Smyrna, Asia Minor. Send mail in care of P.M., New York city.
BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. De Witt Blamer. At Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CAESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. Sailed Jan. 15 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CHEYENNE, monitor, 6 guns. Chief Bsn. Frederick R. Hazard. At Tacoma, Wash. Address there. The Cheyenne is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of the state of Washington.
CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Abernathy. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.
CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Francis D. Fryer. In first reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Cleveland is the receiving ship at Mare Island.
CYCLOPS, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., New York city.
C-1 (submarine). Ensign Thomas E. Van Metre. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
DENVER, cruiser, third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Thomas Washington. Sailed Jan. 17 from San Diego, Cal., for Acapulco, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DOLPHIN, gunboat, 2 guns. Comdr. George W. Laws. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail there.
EAGLE, converted yacht, 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Charles H. Bullock. Surveying on the coast of Hayti. Send mail in care of P.M., New York city.
G-1 (submarine). Ensign Kenneth Whiting. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
HANNIBAL, fuel ship, Comdr. George N. Hayward. Surveying on the Atlantic Coast of Central America. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
JUSTIN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class. Lieut. Benjamin G. Bartholow. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia.
MARIETTA, gunboat, 6 guns. Chief Bsn. George E. McHugh. At Hoboken, N.J. The Marietta is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the New Jersey Naval Militia with headquarters at Hoboken, N.J. Address there.
MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Arthur R. Randall, master. At Colon. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MAYFLOWER, converted yacht, 6 secondary battery guns. Comdr. Newton A. McCully. Sailed Jan. 20 from Washington, D.C., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Louis A. Kaiser. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8 guns. Comdr. William D. MacDougall. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEPTUNE, fuel ship, merchant complement. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
NERO, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. Sailed Jan. 18 from San Francisco, Cal., for Bremerton, Wash. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
NEWARK, cruiser—second class. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Capt. Frank W. Kellogg. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The North Carolina is the receiving ship at Boston.
ORION, fuel ship, merchant complement. Arthur M. Whitton, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
OZARK, monitor, 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Washington, D.C. Address there. The Ozark is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the District of Columbia Naval Militia.
PADUCAH, gunboat, 6 guns. Comdr. George G. Mitchell. Surveying on the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., New York city.
PEORIA (tug). Bsn. Thomas James. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.
PETREL, gunboat, 4 guns. Comdr. John F. Hines. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PRAIRIE, transport, 10 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
PROMETHEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Prometheus is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the District of Columbia Naval Militia.
SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SCORPION, converted yacht. Lieut. Comdr. Frank B. Upham. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
STERLING, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward V. W. Keene, master. Sailed Jan. 19 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SYLPH, converted yacht, 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Edward H. Durrell. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
TALLAHASSEE, monitor, 6 guns. Comdr. Philip Williams. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6 guns. In first reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. Sailed Jan. 17 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. John L. Sticht. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
WHEELING, gunboat. Comdr. Benjamin F. Hutchison. At Tampa, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.

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ADAMS (Public Marine School, of Philadelphia, Pa.) Comdr. George F. W. Holman, U.S.N., retired. Address Philadelphia, Pa.
NEWPORT (Public Marine School, of New York city). Comdr. Edwin H. Tillman, U.S.N., retired. At foot of East Twenty-fourth street, New York city, in winter quarters.
RANGER (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.) Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. At Boston, Mass. Address mail there.

RESERVE TORPEDO GROUPS.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Annapolis.

At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

Lieut. Willis W. Bradley, Commander.

Torpedoboats Bagley, Bailey, Barney, Biddle and Stringham. BAILEY, Ensign Edward H. Loftin. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.



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BIDDLE, Lieut. Willis W. Bradley. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
 STRINGHAM, Lieut. Russell S. Crenshaw. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Charleston.

At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Lieut. Charles A. Blakely, Commanding.

Destroyers—Macdonough and Worden; torpedoboats—Craven, Dahlgren, DeLong, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey and Wilkes; submarines—A-1, B-1; and the cruiser Olympia, which is used as a barracks for the men of the group.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Mare Island.

At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. John E. Pond, Commander.

Destroyers: Hopkins, Hull, Lawrence and Perry. Torpedoboats: Farragut and Goldsborough.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Newport.

At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

Torpedoboats: Blakely, Dupont and Morris.

TUGS IN COMMISSION.

NAVAJO, Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. At the naval station, Honolulu, Hawaii. Address there.

OSCEOLA, Chief Bsn. Peter Emery. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the Navy Yard Station, Portsmouth, Va.

POTOMAC, Bsn. Frank G. Mehling. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

TECUMSEH, Chief Bsn. Herman P. Rahbusch. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCAS, Chief Bsn. John Danner. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

[We omit the list of receiving ships, fish commission steamers, tugs, vessels out of commission and Naval Militia vessels this week. There are no changes since the last appeared in our last issue.]

OLD-TIME MILITARY PUNISHMENTS.

In the old days the military code was no less stern and uncompromising than the civil. Sentence of death was readily decreed and as promptly executed. Where offenses multiplied and wholesale executions would have weakened the army numerically, decimation—the slaughter of every tenth man—was the rule, or the troops gambled for their lives by casting dice upon a drumhead or drawing lots under the gallows tree.

Lesser penalties, not capital, but physical, and causing pain with permanent degradation, were maiming, branding the cheek or forehead, boring the tongue or cutting the nose and ears. These last named were retained upon the military statute book until the reign of Queen Anne.

The "trappado" was a fiendish device by which a delinquent was hoisted on high by a rope fastened to his arms and then dropped down by a sudden jerk that often dislocated his shoulders. Hanging by the thumbs, sometimes called "picketing," was also practiced, while the body was raised to such a height and its whole weight rested on one toe, and that again on a sharp-pointed spike.

To "ride the wooden horse" was to be mounted on a razor-edge with weights fastened to the extremities.

Running the gantlet, or "gantelope," was as old as the Cromwellian army, and it is thus described in an army order of 1649: The culprits (who had been guilty of blasphemy, as well as deer stealing) were to be stripped naked from the waist upward, and a lane made by half the Lord General's regiment of foot and half Colonel Pride's, with every man a cudgel in his hand. They were to be run through this posture, so that every soldier might have a stroke at their naked backs, breasts or arms, wherever it might alight.

E. T.

The movement for the issuing of bonds in small denominations is of comparatively recent origin in this country, but is being strongly advocated by many financial reviewers and investment brokers. Within the last two years a number of issues of bonds in denominations of \$100 have been made, some of them industrials and some railroad bonds of undoubted reliability. It is pointed out that with the issue of small bonds a reliable means of investment is opened to the small investor, and in addition to the possibilities of this as a new source of capital corporations are beginning to realize the advantages of a wide distribution of their securities. The company whose stocks and bonds are owned by thousands of individuals is more strongly entrenched than one having only a few wealthy security holders and finds more friends and defenders when threatened by commercial rivalry or hostile legislation. High class bonds issued in low denominations are already becoming a specialty of some brokerage houses.

"Anyone who has not seen the splendid hybiscus bushes on the lawn at the residence of General Bell," says the Cablenews-American, "can not fully appreciate what the beautiful shrub is capable of in Manila. If every lawn in the city were adorned with a number of these plants well cared for, no visitor to Manila could get away without remembering Manila every time he saw the plant or heard its name. Since the plea for more color on the Manila landscape began the increase in the number of the red hybiscus planted and now in bloom has been very marked and that increase has added greatly to the beauty of the city's lawns and yards."

The Eagle Press (Service printers), Portland, Me., have just issued a four inch by six inch card by means of which company commanders can have at all times a brief but complete delinquency record of each enlisted man, and also a record of his individual property responsibility. Most of the information called for by the card is required kept by A.R., Par. 968 and Par. 280, as amended. No doubt many company commanders will appreciate this convenient and comprehensive form.

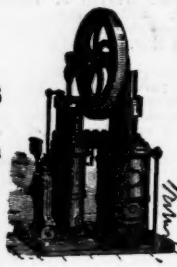
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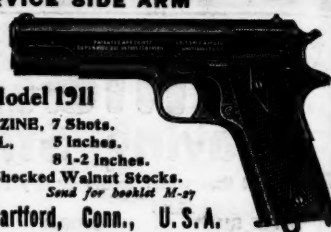
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